THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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HELMBOLD'S "HIGHLY CONCENTRATED" COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS. This medicine increases the powers of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women, and children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For weakness attended with the following symptoms:—

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions of the Face,
Universal Lassitude,	Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on (which this Medicine invariably removes) soon follow—

FACULTY, EPILEPTIC FITS, ETC.,

in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those direful diseases."

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

In affections peculiar to Females the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequalled by any other remedy, and for all complaints incident to the sex or in the decline or change of life. See symptoms above. No family should be without it.

Take no Balsam, Mercury or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH,

Cures these diseases in all their stages at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and NO EXPOSURE.

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For all affections and diseases of these organs whether EXISTING IN MALE OR FEMALE.

From whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC, and it is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the Blood and removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin,

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

An excellent Lotion used in connection with the EXTRACTS BUCHU and SARSAPARILLA, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines. Also, explicit directions for use, *with hundreds of thousands* of living witnesses, and upwards of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen etc. The Proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric column, stands simple, pure, majestic having Fact for its basis, Induction for its pillar, and Truth alone for its Capital.

My Extract Sarsaparilla is a Blood Purifier; my Extract Buchu is a Diuretic, and will act as such in all cases.

Both are prepared on purely scientific principles—*in vacuo*—and are the most active of either that can be made. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of their properties with those set forth in the following works:—

See Dispensatory of the United States,

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic,

See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia,

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM MCDOWELL, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ire and, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal,

See Medico Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of late standard works on Medicine.

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EUROPE.

The Italian Reply to the Conference Invitation.

THE CHOLERA IN THE EAST

A Rumor About Maximilian.

THE MONEY CRISIS.

Meeting of the Creditors of Overend, Gurney & Co.

LETTER FROM JOHN MITCHEL.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

From the foreign mail received this morning by the *City of New York*, we gather the following:—

ITALIAN REPLY TO THE CONFERENCE INVITATION.

The following is the text of the Italian reply to the Conference invitation, addressed to the Chevalier Nigra, Ambassador of Italy at the Court of the Tuileries:—

"FLORENCE, June 1.—Sir:—The representatives of France, Great Britain, and Russia at this court have to-day handed me identical notes, in the name of their respective Governments, to invite Italy to take part in some deliberations at Paris, for the purpose of endeavoring to settle by diplomatic means the three principal questions which menace an approaching war between Italy and Germany. The king's Government adheres to that proposition with the eagerness which the urgency of the present complications demands. It affords the more willingly its assistance to the noble enterprise of the three great neutral powers, that it is far from fearing, for the interests which more immediately concern it, to submit them to a solemn debate. We consider that it is the duty of the Governments engaged in the dispute not to elude the difficulties which have given rise to it; the efficacy of the Conference depends on such a line of action. As to us, our unmistakable situation with respect to Austria renders that duty easy for us to fulfil. The double object of the difference existing between Prussia and Austria has been pointed out in the notes which the ministers of the three powers have been pleased to remit to me; in default of a recognized basis of solution by common accord, that is at least a starting point which will permit the Conference to at once give a useful direction to its discussions. The King's Government desires to be able to contribute its efforts so that the meeting of the plenipotentiaries of the powers may have consequences favorable to the interests of Germany. As to the difference which has so long divided Austria and Italy, no necessity seems to have been felt even to determine its object. Under whatever point of view this may be regarded, it is impossible to misunderstand the fact that the domination of Austria over Italian provinces creates between Austria and Italy an antagonism which touches the very basis of the existence of the two States. This situation, after having constituted for many years a permanent danger for the general peace, has now ended in a decisive crisis. Italy has armed to secure her independence; she is persuaded, on the other hand, that the meeting convoked at Paris will aid in the solution of a very urged indispensable—it is not rash to say so—by the consciences of Europe.

"I beg you, sir, to communicate without delay the contents of this despatch to H. E. the French Minister for Foreign Affairs. Accept, &c.,

"LA MARMORA."

THE CHOLERA IN THE EAST.

A Malta correspondent, writing on the 6th instant, says:—"At the sitting of the Government Council on the 1st, Sir Victor Houlton, Chief Secretary to the Government, in reply to a question put by the Hon. Dr. Sciortino, said that Lord Clarence Paget had received a telegram announcing the prevalence of cholera at Jedda amongst the pilgrims returning from Bichow and Mecca; that there was great mortality amongst the soldiers; and that the epidemic had also made its appearance at Massowah. In consequence of this intelligence directions have been given by the local government not to allow vessels arriving with Hadjis to come into any of the ports of Malta, and the English Consul at Alexandria has been requested to inform the authorities of this island, in the event of cholera breaking out in that city, in order that immediate steps may be taken to establish a quarantine here on all arrivals from Alexandria. It appears that the Government are determined to adopt very strict quarantine measures, in order to try and keep the much-dreaded enemy away from us. Telegraphic intelligence has been received announcing the arrival of a steamer at Suez with Hadjis, having several cases of cholera on board."

THREATENED ABDICATION OF MAXIMILIAN.

A Vienna paper publishes news from Paris, stating that Maximilian has requested financial assistance from France, declaring his intention to abdicate unless such assistance were offered. The French Government, it is added, had resolved to refuse this demand, and instructed Marshal Bazaine to institute a fresh plebiscitum in case Maximilian should carry out his intention of abdicating.

A SHORT WAR.

From La France, June 8.

Austria and Italy are commencing the conflict with exhausted finances, the deficiency of which cannot be compensated for by the paper money they are creating. They cannot make an appeal to public credit, which would not be responded to. In Prussia, where the state of the finances was apparently much better, the organization of the army by taking workmen from the factories, farm laborers from the fields, and merchants from their offices has brought on an unexampled commercial and economical crisis. In that case the question is not one of financial embarrassments—it is the social life and productive activity which are suspended; the disasters which may arise cannot be foreseen. Therefore neither Austria, Italy, nor Prussia can support a long war. The first battles fought will perhaps be, like the first drop of blood in a duel, the signal for a truce. France has done everything in her power to prevent the situation from arriving at extremities. She had again united the European powers in the interest of peace; she has failed in the attempt, but it will be an honor to her Government and a proof of the generous feelings by which she is inspired.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE AND THE ITALIAN ARMY

Correspondence of the London Daily News.

FLORENCE, Friday, June 8.—I have just seen a letter written by Florence Nightingale to the Cavaliere Sebastiano Frenzi, one of the Committee for organizing a system of volunteer assistance to the hospital department of the army. It contains—set forth with admirable lucidity—the results of her experience on the matters in question obtained in the Crimea, and otherwise. And all this part of her letter, invaluable as to the Italians, it is not necessary to reproduce here. But the conclusion of it, which truly falls like a balm on the minds of these people, excoriated as they have lately been by the ungenerous strictures, and lecturings, and abuse of the English press, well deserve to be quoted:—

Thus far, writes Miss Nightingale, I have given dry advice as drily as I could. But you must permit me to say that if there is anything I could do for you at any time, and you would command me, I should esteem it the greatest honor and pleasure. I am a hopeless invalid, entirely a prisoner to my room, and overwhelmed with business. Otherwise how gladly would I answer to your call and come to do my little best for you in the dear city where I was born! If the giving my miserable life could hasten your success but by half an hour, how gladly would I give it! But you will not want for success or for martyrs, or for volunteers, or for soldiers. Our old General, Lord Clyde (he is dead now), was standing at the port of Balaclava when, eleven years ago, the Italian Bersagliere were landing; and he turned round and said to his companion (a man high in office), "I wish to hide my face—I blush for ourselves when I see the perfect way in which those glorious troops are brought up to their work." And what have not the Italians done since in these eleven years?—the work almost of eleven centuries. Let us remember, the Italian (Sardinian) hospitals on the heights of Balaclava, and their admirable government; and since then what has not the progress been? I wish you God-speed with my whole heart, and beg that you will believe me, sir, your ever faithful servant,

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

Cavaliere Sebastiano Frenzi, Florence.

I think that it would gratify the writer in her sick room if she could have seen the emotion excited by the reading of this letter at Florence.

THE SITUATION IN GERMANY.

From the Independance Belge, June 10.

The situation is becoming very delicate on the side of the Duchies, but it seems that war has as much difficulty in breaking out as peace has in maintaining itself. In convoking the States of Holstein, and submitting to the Federal Diet the solution of the question of succession, due allowance being made for the rights of the population—superior to any diplomatic act whatever—Austria has incontestably acted against the Convention concluded between her and Prussia on the 16th January, 1864, that is to say, a formigat before the entry of their troops into Schleswig, by virtue of which agreement the two powers formally engaged to take no decision on the succession in the Duchies unless by common accord.

The Convention of Gastein, which divided the condominium, giving Schleswig to Prussia and Holstein to Austria, could not modify those reciprocal engagements, and Prussia was therefore strictly in the right when she protested with energy against the new programme of the Court of Vienna, but after having protested she has acted; and in order to resume possession of her part of the sovereignty, she has sent her troops to occupy Rendsburg and Kiel, where there are already Austrian garrisons, as well as the city of Itzehoe where the States of Holstein were to meet on Monday next, in virtue of their convocation by the Court of Vienna. The Prussians having entered Holstein, a collision under these conditions appeared inevitable with the Austrian troops. But these have withdrawn to Altona, protesting in their turn, and declaring that they are awaiting the orders of the Emperor. Thus the war is again adjourned for the moment.

THE POSITION OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

From the Augsburg Gazette, June 29.

A glance at the map suffices to fix without difficulty the position of the troops. The centre is placed between the fortresses of Prague and Olmutz; the left wing extends from Prague towards the frontiers of Saxony, that is to say, along the Erzeberge, whose passes it occupies; while the right wing leans on the intrenched camp of Cracow. All this position, with its fortresses of Prague, Olmutz, Koeniggratz Josephstadt and Cracow, is very strong, and far superior to the Prussian positions between Kosel, Neisse, Glatz, and Goerlitz.

The *corps d'armee* cantoned in the intrenched camp of Cracow, and forming the extreme right of the Army of the North, is, above all, a strategical menace to Prussia of a very serious character. The Austrian force issuing from Cracow might, in fact, by an act of vigor, overthrow the left Prussian wing, and, in spite of the strongholds of Kosel and Neisse, operate a vertical movement on the Prussian lines of communication, Oppeln and Brieg, and even on the central point, Breamlau, which would have a decisive effect on the campaign in Silesia. Nothing is neglected to make Cracow an immense intrenched camp.

THE MONEY CRISIS.

Meeting of Messrs. Overend, Gurney & Company's Creditors.

From the London Star, June 12.

A meeting of the shareholders of Messrs. Overend, Gurney & Co. was held yesterday at the London Tavern, and was very numerously attended. The chair was occupied by Mr. John Henry Gurney.

The report of the liquidators, which has already appeared, was presented to the meeting.

The Chairman said he was certain the meeting gave his colleagues and himself credit for the exceeding sorrow which they felt at meeting those present under circumstances so different from those which had been confidently anticipated. That anticipation was shared by himself and his colleagues up to a very recent period.

With respect to the affairs of the late company, which were turned over to the new concern, they were subjected at the time to the closest examination, and it should be borne in mind that it was not easy to form a just estimate of the value of so enormous a business. After several weeks of arduous labor the directors came to the conclusion that there was such a property in the business as rendered a guarantee to cover any losses; but those expectations had been lamentably frustrated, and to an extent which took them altogether by surprise. He thought it possible that in some items on which their calculations had been made they were too sanguine. At the time the company was formed the minimum rate of the Bank of England was three per cent., and there was no reason to apprehend the high rates of interest which ensued.

Referring to what had been given for the goodwill of the business there could be no doubt that in the management of the last few years the old firm had unfortunately embarked in certain transactions out of the legitimate line of their business, and that these transactions, although productive in the first instance of great apparent profit, subsequently resulted in heavy losses. But it was also pretty true that the circumstance of these transactions having been entered into had not interfered to any material extent with the sound and valuable regular discount business which for so many years had been carried on by the firm, and which, if adhered to of late years, would have prevented those losses to which he had alluded.

It was for the sake of preserving that regular and lucrative discount business that the new company was formed. In estimating the profits of the business he and his colleagues eliminated the profits and losses which had resulted from the extraneous business which the old firm had entered into, and which the new firm wished to avoid, and they thought that £500,000 for the goodwill was rather under than over two and a half years of the regular profits of the business. It was arranged that £500,000 should be paid for the goodwill, one-half to be paid in cash and the other half to be taken in shares of the new company. That arrangement was carried out, and of the £250,000 which was to be taken in shares, the moiety remaining unpaid at the period of the stoppage was on eight thousand three hundred shares.

With reference to the lock up, with which was involved the liquidation of the old company, the deposits turned over amounted to £5,400,000, and the capital, which was shortly paid up, was £1,000,000, besides the goodwill. Therefore, the calculation of the directors was that if only ordinary times had supervened, the lock-up of £3,000,000 could be safely carried against the deposits and capital of £6,000,000, bearing in mind that it was expected that the lock-up would be of a temporary character, and that it would be rapidly reduced and run off within a period of three and a half years. It was not for him, perhaps, to express any opinion on the matter; but his belief was that if the times had not turned against the liquidation it would have been successfully carried out. The fact was, when the shares fell into the market the deposits were reduced to a point which made the lock-up exceedingly inconvenient and finally fatal.

With regard to the subsequent conduct of the business, he thought it was due to those directors who were not members of the old firm to say that nothing could exceed their attention to their duties and their anxiety to transact business of a satisfactory character only. The fact was, the directors of the new company undertook a burden which proved much heavier than they were anticipated, and much heavier than it would have been but for the exceptional state of things which ensued, and that had unquestionably led to that collapse of the company and to that widespread loss which it was scarcely necessary for him to refer to. He would now briefly refer to the stoppage of the company. It was certainly not the expectation of the directors that the stoppage would have taken place in the sudden manner that it did. A short time previously no such idea had crossed the minds of the directors, but the fact was, the stringency of the money market had so operated as to prevent the use of any bill except that of a first-class character, and of the bills on hand it was not possible, on the pressure of the moment, to convert a sufficient quantity of them so as to avert the pressure which had suddenly and unexpectedly arisen. It might be said, with very great fairness, that the directors might have foreseen the pressure and should have made a call to put themselves in funds. (Hear, hear.) That question was very anxiously discussed ten days before the stoppage; but it was felt that in all probability, if a call were made, it would diminish the deposits more than the call would bring in. On the day of the stoppage every effort was made that could be made to procure that assistance which was needed; but it was not to be had. He lamented that it had devolved on him to make so painful a statement, but it was a correct one—(cheers)—and having made it, he would leave (further explanation to the liquidators. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

Mr. Lucas moved the following resolution:—"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that Overend, Gurney & Co. (limited) cannot, by reason of their liabilities, continue their business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same voluntarily under the supervision of the court, and that Messrs. Turquand and Harding be hereby appointed liquidators."

Mr. Lawrence advocated a voluntary winding-up.

Mr. Hale, in seconding the motion, regretted the mismanagement which had brought about such a state of affairs, but at the same time he was sorry to see his old friends (the firm) in such a position—they who were ever ready to give a helping hand to those who wanted it. (Cheers.) There was no use going into bygones, or trying to hit upon a weak point—(hear, hear)—as the future was what was now to be looked to.

Mr Kingscott, as one of the committee appointed to report upon the question of the resuscitation of the company, said that no doubt a very large profit was being made by the company while operating, and a very magnificent business had been carried on, and he believed that, although some of the prestige of the company was gone, such a business could be conducted as would restore the property. The majority of the depositors, however, were against the resuscitation of the company.

Mr. Usborne spoke in favor of a speedy realization of the assets, and the issue of certificates of indebtedness which would be transferable and negotiable in business.

Mr. Sparke asked whether it was true that certificates of indebtedness would be issued to the depositors.

A gentleman connected with the liquidation said that the machinery was already in motion for issuing these certificates. (Hear, hear.) If the resolution adopting a voluntary liquidation were passed the creditors or depositors would be communicated with, and, if they agreed to receive certificates, they would be sent them in the course of a few posts for the amount of their debts with interest to the 10th of May, and their claims would be registered for that an ount. (Applause.)

Mr Grizelle was in favor of carrying on the business at the same time that the liquidation was being proceeded with. If that were done the creditors would have their share in the magnificent revenue of £240,000 a year, and in ten years would receive their twenty shillings in the pound. Overend, Gurney & Co. were still worthy of the confidence of their creditors. (Hear, hear.)

A shareholder from Norfolk said that Gurney's Bank at Norwich stood as high in the estimation of the public as any banking concern could.

Mr. Grizelle said that if the creditors were aware of the number of letters which country bankers wrote asking the committee to take up the question of continuing the business, it would convince them that they were doing a rational work in resuscitating the concern. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution was put and carried unanimously.

A committee to whom the liquidators are to report was appointed, and a vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

LETTER FROM JOHN MITCHEL.

The War a European One—Turkey Arming—Situation of Turkey—Nationalities—Row at Pesth—Hungary—Nationalities Again—Bismark's Circular—Prussian Elections—Italy—Her Army and Fleet—Book on the British Army—Marshal O'Donnell and Cuba.

PARIS, June 11.—The one preoccupation of all minds is the approaching European war, for European it must necessarily be.

Not only have all the efforts and hopes of a peaceful settlement failed and been abandoned one by one, but the very discussion of them has shown that every nation on this continent has interests so vital in the scene now just opening, that they will every one be in arms before long with the mightiest array of their forces, military and naval. There comes additional evidence of the secret understanding between Austria and Russia, which has direct reference not only to Italy, but to Moldavia and Wallachia, where the Prince Charles of Hohenzollern still pretends to reign. But Turkey also has concentrated a powerful army between the Balkan and the Danube, and has sent a squadron of her ships-of-war into the Adriatic.

It is known that the Italians have designs upon Austrian Dalmatia (whose people are in fact Italians), and that the neighboring Christian subjects of Turkey are only awaiting the arrival of a force of the Italian volunteers in Dalmatia, to rise and declare themselves independent of Turkey. That singular empire indeed is in a dangerous condition on all sides; and the Sublime Porte is acting as if the struggle for Moslem existence in Europe were now on the point of being tried. Not Austria but Italy, is showing a more eager and feverish activity of warlike preparation than the "sick man" of Constantinople; so that at the present moment Turkey stands armed to the teeth.

It is this tiresome idea of "nationality" which has got possession of peoples subject to foreign government, and which frightens so much the artificial empires like Turkey and Austria, which rest upon the basis of oppressed nationalities. The provinces in the heart of Turkey in Europe, peopled by Greeks and Bulgarians, are moved and stirred as much by this new gospel of nationality as Italy or Hungary, and with as much reason. For many generations those Christian people have been crushed under the heels of a horde of Osmanli, who are as much barbarians and Tartars to-day as they were when Mahomet the Second crossed the Bosphorus; and it is no wonder if those Greeks and Bulgarians find it difficult to acquiesce in the diplomatic arrangement by which the great Christian powers of Western Europe have decreed that their slavery to the Mussulman shall be eternal.

Accordingly they are now filled with the grand idea of re-establishing the ancient Greek Empire, with Constantinople for its capital; or at least in some form or another reuniting the various people of Hellenic race, insular and Continental, in one potent nation. Even Crete, three fourths of whose inhabitants are Greeks and Christians, is in a state of violent agitation which a spark would kindle into insurrection. Under these circumstances one cannot wonder that the Sublime Porte is arming like the rest.

A letter from Pesth to *The Opinion Nationale* mentions that on the 4th, about 10 o'clock in the evening, some 500 or 600 persons, chiefly students, thronged around the house of the Bourgmestre (Mayor), and gave that official a horrible *charivari*—or serenade the wrong way—on account of the address of fidelity which he had caused to be adopted by a part of the municipal body, under the pressure of the Austrian Government. Of course a strong force of police soon appeared on the ground and dispersed the crowd arresting two students. The truth is, the prevailing sentiment in Hungary (and Austria knows it) is the strong hope that the coming war will finally break the Empire in pieces, to the very great advantage and comfort of all its parts, and of Hungary especially.

Here we see again that pervading spirit of nationality, which exalts the rights of a people, and makes no account at all of the rights of sovereigns against the people, though consecrated by the Treaty of Vienna, which those sovereigns made among themselves, and for their own benefit. The more one contemplates the real elements which lie at the bottom of these European complications the more one is disposed to applaud the words of Napoleon III at Auxerre:—"I hold in detestation the Treaties of Vienna." Perhaps the hour has, indeed, struck at last, for the abolition of that flagrant iniquity.

In Italy every one expects every morning to see the decree appointing Prince de Carignani regent, the proclamation of King Victor Emanuel to the Italians, and La Marmora's Order of the Day. A very interesting work has just been published here, entitled "L'Italie et son Armee" by Count Verver de St. Thomas, a cavalry officer, and native of Savoy, who formerly served in the Sardinian army. On the 1st of January, in this year, he affirms that the Italian general army counted 313,464 men. Since that time, by adding the whole of the class of 1865, and the carabineers and other corps, it has been brought up to 502,079 not counting the volunteers who are to serve under Garibaldi. This represents a very considerable military force, and would be formidable, indeed, if it consisted entirely of Piedmontese.

As for the fleet, it is represented as a very efficient one. M. de St. Thomas gives the following list:—

Eighteen armassed vessels, fourteen of them being frigates; two corvettes and two gunboats.

Two sailing frigates and seven corvettes, with three brigantines and six transports.

Of screw ships there are one ship of the line, nine frigates, four corvettes, six gunboats, and eleven transports.

And of side-wheel steamers there are fourteen corvettes, seven despatch boats, seven transports and four vessels used for towing—making on the whole one hundred and three sail.

It is wonderful with what avidity Europeans are now devouring this species of reading, and eagerly comparing the relative powers and instruments of destruction possessed by each nation. There is another work of this nature called "Military Constitution and Power of France and England Compared," by Colonel Martin, of the French army, in which the author arrives at conclusions far from soothing or flattering to the British service. He gives the decided preference upon every point to the French system, both as to its efficiency and its economy, to say nothing of the vast superiority of its numbers. However, should England be dragged into the war—and no one believes that she will be able to keep out of it—she will give France no opportunity of testing this opinion of Colonel Martin by means of a collision between the two armies.

A singular statement has just been made to the Spanish Cortes by Marshal O'Donnell, President of the Council, that "probably the year would not pass by without Spain being called upon to defend her own property." Whether he meant this in anticipation of Spain being also involved in the general European war, or whether he meant to speak only of the colonies of Spain, does not as yet appear clearly. The *Siecle* thinks he means Cuba, and believes that the United States are about to take part with the South American Republics, and then invade the Queen of the Antilles. Whether or not he has good reason for this apprehension, you in New York can tell better than I can.—*N. Y. Daily News.*

GERMAN MUSICAL CONVENTION.

Gathering at Providence of German Singing Societies from New England, New York, New Jersey, and Philadelphia—The First Grand Concert Last Night.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 26.—Since sundown yesterday Providence has been in an unusual state of enthusiasm. The cause of this excitement that now prevails in this city is the holding of the convention of singing societies from the New England States and States of New York and New Jersey, and the city of Philadelphia. Some six hundred sturdy Teutons, in acceptance of the cordial invitation tendered them by the Providence Liederkrans, have invaded the metropolis of Rhode Island, carrying with them floods of melody, and sacking the larders of caravansaries of greater or less repute.

Last night a number of organizations, whose members had been invited to participate in the convention reached their headquarters. This morning the tuneful representatives of Gotham, New Jersey, and Philadelphia appeared on the landing, and were received by their resident hosts. The societies in line were the Arion, Liederkranz, Colonia, Maennerchor, Mozart, Verein Teutonia, Maennerchor Erato, Junger Maennerchor, Beethoven Maennerchor, Sing Academie, Hermetia Maennerchor and Social Maennerchor, of New York city; the Eintracht and Aurora Societies, of Newark, N. J.; the Aurora Society, of Egg Harbor; The Arion Society, of Williamsburg; Lithe Saengerbund, of Philadelphia, and a few local organizations of the kind, with smaller delegations from twenty-four other associations.

After a rehearsal, which took place at two o'clock in the afternoon, the singers dispersed, and reassembled at eight o'clock in the evening for the first grand concert. The city hall, wherein these musical events are taking place, is a two-story low edifice furnishing accommodation for about fifteen hundred spectators. The interior of the place last night was adorned with evergreen festoons, while many colored placards, some bearing the names of musicians of renown, and others devoted to the mottoes of the singing societies represented in the Convention, decorated the nudity of the galleries. A very intelligent and select audience filled the hall, who had assembled in time to enjoy the opening strains of the programme, which comprised the following selections:—

PART I.

1. Overture, "Leonore," No 3 in C.....Beethoven
2. "A Mighty Fortress is our God"—Dr. Martin Luther. Arranged by Fincke
Grand Chorus with Orchestra.
3. "Wachet auf".....Kuecken
Sung by the "Saengerbund," Philadelphia.
4. Chorus from "The Pilgrimage to the Rose" (with accompaniment of French Horns).....Schumann
Sung by the Orpheus, Boston
5. "The Free Sword".....C. Schuppert
6. Grand Chorus, with Orchestra.

PART II.

1. Overture Characteristique.....Bergmann and Nachtelle
2. Chorus, with tenor Solo and Orchestra. Franz Schubert
Sung by the Liederkranz, of New York.
3. The Singers' Greeting.....J. G. Mueller
Grand Chorus with Orchestra
4. "How Can I Leave Thee?" "Frozen Flowers"—German Popular Songs.....Silcher
Sung by the "Arion," New York.
5. Hymnus, "Jubilant Creation".....H. Mohr
Grand Chorus with Orchestra.

At a late hour the proceedings were brought to a close, and the audience and singers retired—the former to their peaceful homes, the latter to hold their festive gathering until fatigue should prompt them to seek repose.

Important Will Case.

EX-PRESIDENT TYLER'S WIFE THE PLAINTIFF VS. DAVID L. GARDINER AND OTHERS.

Several months ago the will of Juliana Gardiner, the mother of Mrs. Julia G. Tyler, wife of ex-President Tyler, was offered for probate in the Surrogate's Court of Richmond county. The will bequeathed the bulk of the property of the estate to Mrs. Tyler. The admission of the will to probate was contested by David L. Gardiner, the brother of Mrs. Tyler, on the ground that the will was made by undue influence exercised over the testatrix.

The Surrogate put Mrs. Tyler to proof to sustain the will, and finally decided the document as not sufficient as the last will and testament of Mrs. Gardiner. On this decision Mrs Tyler took the case on appeal to the Supreme Court in Richmond county, which, after a full hearing, Judge Gilbert reversed the decree of the Surrogate, and remitted the case with directions to admit the will to probate. To this decision Mr. Gardiner appealed, and the case was carried to the general term of the Supreme Court, held in the city of Poughkeepsie in the latter part of May last, when the action of Judge Gilbert was sustained in the following

OPINION OF THE COURT

This is a case on appeal from a sentence or decree of the Surrogate of the county of Richmond, bearing date the 29th day of August, 1865, and entitled in the matter of proving the last will and testament of Juliana Gardiner, deceased," by which said sentence or decree it was judged and decreed by the said Surrogate that a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 4th day of October, 1864, and propounded for probate before the said Surrogate as the last will and testament of Juliana Gardiner, deceased, was not executed and attested in the manner prescribed by law for the execution and attestation of last wills and testaments, and that the said instrument in writing is null and void as for the last will and testament of the said Juliana Gardiner, deceased. Now on hearing Mr. M. Evarts and J. Buchanan Henry, of counsel for the appellant, Julia G. Tyler, and Greenville T. Jencks and Mr. Wat-son, of counsel for the respondent, David L. Gardiner and Edward B. Merrill, guardian *ad litem* of the infant respondent, Henry Beekman, it is ordered and adjudged and decreed by this court that the said sentence of decree of the said Surrogate, so appealed from, and each and every adjudication therein contained, and every part thereof, is erroneous, illegal, and improper, and the said sentence, decree, and each and every part thereof, is hereby reversed, annulled and set aside, and held for naught; and it is further ordered and adjudged and decreed that the said instrument in writing, bearing date the 4th day of October, 1864, is in all respects executed and attested in the manner prescribed by law for the execution and attestation of last wills and testaments, and that the same is in all respects valid and effectual as and for the last will and testament of Juliana Gardiner, deceased. And it is further ordered that the record and proceedings in this cause be and the same hereby are remitted to the Surrogate of the county of Richmond and that the said Surrogate do forthwith admit the said instrument in writing to probate, as and for the last will and testament of Juliana Gardiner, and record the same as the last will and testament of real and personal property, and issue unto testamentary thereon to James J. Roosevelt, the executor in said will named. And it is further ordered and decreed that the cost and expenses of the proceedings in this case in the Surrogate's Court, and the costs and the expenses of the appellant be paid and satisfied by the respondent David L. Gardiner. And it is further ordered that the sum of one hundred dollars be allowed as counsel fee to Edward B. Merrill, guardian *ad litem* of said infant. Enter in Richmond county.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE FRENCH ARMY.—In 1864-65 the numerical strength of the French army was 498,467 men, amongst whom there were:—Volunteers, 16,853; re-engaged men (after discharge) originally drawn in conscription, 18,240; re-engaged, before drawn in conscription, 105,484; making a total of 139,577 liberation, men absolutely serving as volunteers in the ranks—about thirty-four per cent. of the whole army. The following were the crimes and punishments in the French army during the same year:—Charged with crime, 5703; abandoned, 711; tried, 4092; convicted, 3985; acquitted, 1007.

THIRD EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS

SENTENCE OF AN OHIO MURDERER

Bank Robbery at Baltimore.

A HEAVY SWINDLING OPERATION IN CANADA.

Fenian Indemnity Case in the Canadian Parliament.

NATIONAL SAENGERFEST.

Constitutional Amendment.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

From Havana and Mexico.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The steamer *Moro Castle* brings Havana dates of June 23. The reported success of the revolution in San Domingo, and the flight of Baez to St. Thomas, is confirmed. Mercantile affairs in Jamaica are suffering a monetary crisis, due to the impending war in Europe and the failures in England.

Twelve hundred dissedents under Azna had been repulsed and dispersed from Tresnillo. The same troops had also been routed by a French column from Durango.

The *Estafette* says the fate of the empire depends upon the success of the Departments of War and the Treasury in establishing a national army; but whilst the empire has neither men nor money, its situation is precarious and endangered. In Mexico, Puebla, and Quereraterо the Emperor had ordered a draft. Don Salvador Lama, Marquis di Mariannao, died on the 22d instant.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Heavy Bank Robbery—The Cholera, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, June 27.—It is reliably reported that a bank robbery to the extent of forty to fifty thousand dollars took place here yesterday, but it is not deemed prudent to mention the name of the bank. It is supposed that the robbers have gone North.

There is no cholera here yet.

Nominated for Congress.

MEADVILLE, Pa., June 27.—The Congressional Convention held for this county has nominated S. Newton Pettis for Congress, by a majority of forty.

The Death Penalty.

CINCINNATI, June 27.—Corvert, the murderer of the Rossa family, was yesterday sentenced to be hung on August 24, at Lebanon, Ohio.

Base Ball.

ATHLETIC, OF PHILADELPHIA, VS UNION OF MORRISANIA—CHAMPIONSHIP GAME—THE ATHLETICS VICTORIOUS.

The first game of a home and-home match between these clubs was played yesterday afternoon at the Union ball grounds Morrisania in the presence of a numerous assemblage, including many of the pretty feminine faces of Westchester. The Athletics, with a full delegation of friends were escorted from the Metropolitan Hotel to the grounds, where a vast company awaited them in anticipation of the game. Play was called at half past three, when the Union went to the bat, and by almost tremulous play they went out in one, two, three order for 0. The Athletics, however, only made one for their first innings.

The next two innings the Unions drew blanks, while their adversaries scored nine. Then the Philadelphians fell off in their fielding and allowed the Unions to make eight (after their three skunks); but the Athletics batted finely for their fourth innings, and with the loose fielding of the Unions made eleven runs. This made twenty to eight in favor of the Athletics. The next two innings took the Unions scored ten to eight for their opponents. After this, even runs were made in the three last innings, leaving the score thirty-three to twenty in favor of the Athletics. Appended is the

SCORE.

UNION.	O.	R.	ATHLETIC.	O.	R.
Martin, 2d b	4	2	Kleinfelder, r. f	3	4
Abrams, l. f	2	3	McBride, p	3	3
Smith, 1st b	4	2	Reach, 2d b	2	3
Hannegan, s. s	4	2	Wilkins, s. s	3	3
Faber, p	3	1	Bergenstock, 1st b	2	5
Birdsall, c	3	2	Dockney, c	2	5
Aiken, l. f	3	2	Fisler, c. f	3	5
Ketchum, 3d b	3	2	Clavhurst, l. f	4	4
Austin, r. f	3	2	Pike 3d b	5	2
Total	27	20	Total	27	33

INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Union	0	0	0	8	2	8	1	0	4	—20
Athletic	1	6	2	11	3	5	1	0	4	—33

Umpire—Mr. J. Grum, of the Eckford Club.

Scorers—Messrs. Abner and Schofield.

Time of game—2 hours and 50 minutes.

Cricket.

ST. GEORGE VS. PHILADELPHIA.

The grand annual match between the first eleven of these celebrated Cricketing clubs will take place on Wednesday and Thursday, the 27th and 28th instant, on the St. George's ground, at Hoboken. Play to commence each day at 10½ o'clock.—*N.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Napoleon III and the European War.

From the World.

The third Napoleon certainly rivals the Roman Augustus, whom he is popularly supposed to have taken as his model and exemplar, in his intensely practical disdain for the forms as compared with the substance of Imperial power. He won and has kept his throne in France by a thoroughly prompt and "business-like" tact in the appreciation both of the circumstances and the temper of the nation at a given moment; and the enormous influence which he has acquired over the general mind of Europe, is not more due to the vast material power which France, under his administration, has developed and accumulated, than to the conviction which he has generated abroad as well as at home, that no living ruler of men is so keenly alive as he to every change in the current of events, or so swift and so skilful in adapting his own course to every such change.

All the preconceived notions of what a "Napoleonic" policy must be, which men entertained when he seized the sceptre fourteen years ago, have been successively upset and disconcerted by his actual administration of affairs; and yet, now that we look back upon a reign already longer than that which made his uncle as immortal in the memories of mankind as Alexander of Macedon or Julius of Rome, we see that the first Napoleon's theories of the proper adjustment of the European system, and of the proper place of France in that system, have been more nearly realized, or are in a more hopeful way of realization, under the patient manipulation of his successor, than they ever were when the founder of the Corsican dynasty was at the zenith of his glory and his fame.

The extraordinary letter which the third Napoleon has just addressed, through the transparent medium of his Minister of Foreign Affairs, to "all whom it may concern," is certainly not the least striking proof which he has given of his formidable capacity for making his antagonists do his work, and for getting himself forced into the precise position which he desires to occupy. In its bearing upon his domestic administration, this letter, with its results upon the Corps Legislatif, may be regarded as one of the most successful strokes of what the English call parliamentary strategy which our times have seen.

It will be remembered that shortly after M. Thiers had delivered, in the last session of the Corps Legislatif, what was considered to be a most brilliant and damaging attack upon the foreign policy of the empire, the Emperor, nettled, as the gossips told us, by the inability or the neglect of his ministers to meet the ex-premier of Louis Philippe with his own weapons upon his own ground, startled France and Europe by opening fire himself in a short speech at Auxerre upon the treaties of 1815, which he declared that he "detested." The financiers of Paris shuddered at this ominous outburst, but the people of France undoubtedly responded to it with heart and soul.

The Emperor now follows it up, at the first prospect of a discussion of the "European questions" in the present session of the Corps Legislatif, by a letter in which he states all his objects in calling for a Congress of the European powers, just as clearly and coolly as if that Congress were actually to be held, and explains what he expects to do should the "detested" treaties of 1815 be nullified by a new and great European war, just as composedly as if the new war had been already fought, and France were presiding, in a grand Peace Conference, over the definite "reconstruction of the map of Europe." The result was a vote in which the opposition, led by M. Thiers, were defeated, and all debate on the foreign policy of the empire postponed, by a majority of 202 against 34, followed up by another vote, which endorsed the amended budget of the Finance Minister by a majority of 232 against 18. A more overwhelming "vote of confidence" has rarely been recorded in support of any constitutional sovereign or minister.

In its relations to the foreign policy of France this letter is likely to have a not less important influence. There is something almost Mephistophelian in the quietly sarcastic way in which the Emperor states what he should have hoped to achieve for Europe had the Conference to which he, in common with England and Russia, invited Austria, Prussia, and Italy, been actually held. "We should have desired," says Napoleon, "for the Germanic Confederation a position more worthy of its importance; for Prussia better geographical boundaries; for Austria the maintenance of her great position in Europe after the cession of Venetia to Italy in exchange for territorial compensation."

Excellent things, no doubt, all of them; but to state that these would have been the objects at which France would have aimed in a conference, is to say that the conference in which France aimed at these things must necessarily have come to naught. Far different, however, is the importance of the declaration that France, which would have tried in a conference to bring about all these desirable results for the good of mankind in general, must now hold herself free, the conference having failed, to see to it that, if the map of Europe is "altered to the profit of any great power," France shall not suffer by such an alteration. Coming as it comes, just between the retreat of the Austrian troops from Holstein and the formal opening of a great European war by the Austrian Government, this declaration of Napoleon reserves to France, broadly and openly, the right to strike whenever and wherever she may judge it best for her so to do, while it throws upon other States the responsibility of making it necessary for her to strike at all.

Begun under such auspices, we may be tolerably sure that the war of 1866 will not end without bringing about larger, more decisive, and more permanent changes in the political constitution of the Old World than any conflict which has taken place since the dying hand of William Pitt rolled up the map of Chatham's Europe on the receipt of the tidings of Austerlitz.

The European Entanglement — Russia Looming up in the Background.

From the Herald.

In the letter of Napoleon on the critical affairs of Europe, which was read in the French Corps Legislatif, the other day, he says, referring to his efforts in that direction, that "had the Conference assembled, my Government would have declared that France repudiated all idea of territorial aggrandizement so long as the European equilibrium remained undisturbed. France could only think of an extension of her frontiers in the event of the map of Europe being altered to the profit of a great power, and of the bordering provinces expressing by a formal and free vote their desire for annexation. In the absence of these circumstances the French Government prefers to any territorial acquisition a good understanding with its neighbors, resulting from its respect for their independence and their nationality. We should have desired for the Germanic Confederation a position more worthy of its importance; for Prussia, better geographical boundaries; for Austria, the maintenance of her great position in Europe after the cession of Venetia to Italy in exchange for territorial compensation."

This is a frank statement of the "great expectations" of Napoleon from the proposed conferences, wisely rejected by Austria. He expected the left bank of the Rhine, and something more, perhaps, for France; the Danish Duchies for Prussia; Venetia as a peace-offering to Italy; and, lastly, some territorial compensation to Austria. But as the Conference has failed, says Napoleon, "France will continue to observe an attentive neutrality, confident in her rights and calm in her strength." In other words, Napoleon will now watch his opportunity for throwing his sword into the scale of the war in order to turn it in his own favor and to carry out his schemes. It is evident, too, that in a war between Austria on the one side and Prussia and Italy on the other, the contending powers would be so equally matched that the intervention of France would speedily bring affairs to a settlement as France might be pleased to dictate. Thus far, then, Bismark has served the purposes of Napoleon admirably, for he has apparently turned over the game into the Emperor's hands.

But it seems that he has been ignoring Russia all this time, and that, just as everything appears to be in the best possible train for a grand dash by France, Russia, the giant of the North, stalks in upon the stage, and like the backwoodsman at the Kentucky barbecue, while stripping for action, asks if this is a free fight? Our Vienna correspondent, in his letter of the 7th instant, thus defines the attitude of Russia. He says that she has "already a hundred thousand troops on the Austrian frontier," ready to assist Austria if wanted; that it is understood in Vienna that a secret treaty exists between the two powers, and that, therefore, "the map of Europe may yet be changed, not as Napoleon and Bismark and La Marmora would have it, but under the pencils of Gortschakoff and Mensdorff;" and that such an alliance may be looked for in the war, because "it would secure the Danubian Principalities to Russia, and prepare the way for her march to the Bosphorus." In the game of Napoleon these Danubian Principalities are to be the equivalent to Austria for the surrender of Venetia; but Austria is more powerfully drawn to an alliance with her next-door neighbor and old friend, Russia, and will prefer, we guess, Venetia, the good fat bird in the hand, to the two doubtful ducks in the bush—those Danubian Principalities.

Thus the splendid continental game of Napoleon, as it appears, is blocked at the outset. If he will only remain neutral, Russia may, perhaps, resting upon her arms, be content to look on. But then the conflict of Italy and Prussia against Austria may result in nothing but the exhaustion and bankruptcy of all concerned. And then, from the pressure of poverty and increased taxation, the people, from the Rhine to the Danube, may spoil the calculations of kings and kaisers in a sweeping revolution. On the other hand, should Napoleon yield to the temptation to advance to the relief of Italy, Russia may come down from the opposite side with a swarm of Cossacks as destructive to the peninsula as a cloud of locusts and as ruinous to Victor Emanuel and Napoleon.

We say ruinous, because with Russia in the coalition against France, England will step in to repeat against the nephew the war of the Holy Alliance against the uncle, and for the same reasons—that these Bonapartes are interlopers and disturbers of the peace of Europe, and must be put down. Russia, England, Austria, and Prussia were the parties that enforced upon France those treaties of 1815, so detested by Napoleon. But we apprehend that in detaching Prussia from this Holy Alliance, he has not done enough to destroy it, nor enough to secure himself against the fate of Napoleon the First in attempting the same game of reconstructing and parcelling out the boundaries and territories of his neighbors. In fact, the gathering of the armies of Russia on the Austrian frontier is a movement which is full of warnings and dangers to France under Napoleon the Third.

A Quiet Revolution.

From the Tribune.

San Domingo has exhibited a singular example to her sister republics by entertaining a revolution without bloodshed. Four parties in the State, one of which it led by Cabral, another by Pimental, and the others by General Superon and Senator Curiel, suspecting President Baez of being controlled by French influence, pronounced for his abdication. Baez, who is said to be a brave man, and, we judge, a prudent one, did not answer so general a demand by violence. He forthwith sent his colleague and rival in the Government, ex-President Pimental, to the centre of expected revolt, with instructions (so writes a correspondent) "to put himself at the head of the movement," so that the people, if they required a change, might be dissuaded from war. In like manner he sent out another disaffected minister as his courier and messenger, with conciliatory instructions to Generals Cabral and Superon.

Having invited the Consuls of the different Governments, and especially the United States representative, General Cazneau, to assist him in peacemaking, his next step was to resign his power into the hands of a triumvirate, who will conduct the State until another President is chosen, probably either Cabral or Pimental, both members of the Baez Government, and said to be liberal men. The ex-President has retired upon a large investment in magnanimity, and if he has committed to his successor some of the troubles which he has avoided, doubtless he is reserved for a better work in the future. History gives us few instances of state quarrels so fairly drawn, and so quietly healed. President Baez has adopted Mr. Rarey's method in treating even revolution; but we have to see yet how far it will cure the Dominican family of its chronic desire for change.

The Head Centre Stephens.

From the Times.

Head Centre Stephens used terribly severe language towards the Fenian invaders of Canada in his speech in this city on Sunday. No epithets were too strong, no denunciation was too vigorous for him, and "traitor" and "coward" passed out of his mouth with almost every sentence. Mr. Stephens' eloquence is not of a high order, but some of his general ideas are broad and commendable. He has correct notions of the policy and position of this country in regard to Fenian movements on its soil, and utterly disapproves of all attempts at violations of the neutrality laws. He said:—

"Do you think that the American people want a war just now? Do you think that this great nation can be dragged into a war by any faction or party of Irishmen, again t her wishes and her policy? No, my friends, and the Irishman, be he who he may, is false to his own country, false to the policy of his brethren in Ireland, and false to his oath of allegiance to his adopted country, who would seek to hurry her into a position which, however pleasing to him, might be prejudicial to her interests and her peace."

Mr. Stephens alleged that he was in a position to state, distinctly, and without reserve, that the Roberts-Sweeney Fenians had "no promise whatever from the American Government that their movement would be winked at, much less openly encouraged." Of course Mr. Stephens is correct in this, and yet the statement which he so pointedly and authoritatively denied has been put forth by a hundred prominent presses, and has been made the ground for bitter assaults against the Administration, the *Tribune* leading off in the work of assault.

Abdication of Maximilian.

From the Daily News.

The statement from Paris, by the *Germania*, that Maximilian contemplates an abdication in default of financial assistance from France, is not unsupported by the probabilities suggested by the present condition of affairs in Mexico and Europe. It is *question d'argent* with the Austrian usurper. His throne, propped by the steel of foreign bayonets, requires a foundation of foreign gold. This building-up of empires in defiance of popular sentiment is an expensive business. Usurpers who depend on mercenary swords should have well-filled coffers at their disposal, and in that particular element of success Maximilian is deficient. His borrowed purse is already depleted, and there is apparently no attainable source from which to derive a fresh supply. Without money and without credit, the costly machinery of imperialism in a land of republican aspirations must be soon thrown out of gear. Under the circumstances, the personal safety of Maximilian invites his speedy abdication.

Napoleon is too much engrossed with the prospect of European convulsion to give much attention to his Mexican venture. Upon the eve of a conflict of giant powers, into which France must sooner or later be precipitated, she cannot afford to waste the sinews of war upon hazardous transatlantic enterprises. Austria is still less in a condition to advance pecuniary aid out of her exhausted treasury. With the commencement of hostilities in Europe, Maximilian will lose even the moral support of his great allies and sponsors; for the dynasties of the Old World, absorbed in nearer and more important issues, will not scruple to repudiate all connection with the political troubles of America. The first boom of the Prussian and Austrian cannon will be the signal for Maximilian to throw himself upon his own resources.

But the French Government, it is added, while refusing to grant further financial assistance, has instructed Marshal Bazaine to institute a fresh *Plebiscitum*, in case the Emperor Maximilian should carry out his intention of abdication. It will be far safer and wiser for Marshal Bazaine to go home and devote his military talents to the settlement of vexed questions in which his master is more directly interested. The idea that the United States Government will permit a foreign power to set up one crowned puppet after another upon Mexican soil is not to be entertained. Maximilian obtained a foothold only because our republic, distracted by civil strife, was not in a condition to resist the encroachment; and our inactivity afterwards has been chiefly due to the conviction that, in good time, this baby throne would tumble to pieces of its own weakness.

But popular sentiment in this country will not permit the experiment to be repeated. When Maximilian retires from the scene, the curtain must fall upon imperialism. Neither Marshal Bazaine nor any other foreign soldier shall be allowed thereafter to "lag superfluous on the stage."

No dictation or interference will be tolerated on the part of any foreign potentate. It will be the duty of this Government to see that the Mexican people reorganize their political system in accordance with the popular will, free from all outside pressure, and unrestricted by the "instructions" of Napoleon or the officious supervision of any of his underlings.

If Mexico is yet unfit for republicanism, let it be the mission of our people to give her the necessary instructions. We can do it in the spirit of neighborly friendship, without recourse to bayonets. The armies with which we will redeem their land from anarchy and revolution shall be peaceful bands of emigrants, who will earn their own pay from the fertile fields and rich mines of the territory that they invade with the implements of industry. While teaching them how to cultivate their soil, to develop their mineral resources, to build railroads and canals, and render their streams navigable, we shall make them familiar with the elements of self-government, and demonstrate the practical application of the theories of constitutional liberty. The shaping of the destinies of Mexico belongs to our country. We can shape it to the profit and power and glory of both republics; and the sooner we assume the task, the better for the welfare and safety of both.

LUMBER.

1866.—BUILDING! BUILDING! LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
STAIR BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
WHITE PINE FLOORING
YELLOW PINE FLOORING.
SPRUCE PINE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING
PLASTERING LATH.
PLASTERING LATH.

1866.—PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER.
PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER,
CUT TO A BILL,
CUT TO A BILL,
AT SHORT NOTICE.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLK AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS.
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 29 6mrp No 2500 SOUTH STREET.

UNITED STATES
BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 4 17 3m

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. corner of FIFTEENTH and STILES Street.
OFFERS FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH
Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6-8, 8-4, White Pine, seasoned.
First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards
First and second quality one and two sides Fence Boards
Shelving Boards Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills, all sizes. Step Boards, 4-4, 5-4.
Hemlock Joist and Scantling, all sizes.
Prime lot Spruce Sills and Scantling
Plastering Lath (English and Canal) Pickets.
Shingles, Chestnut Posts, etc.
Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.
All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 6 5 1m

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
ADELAIDE MERCER, by etc., vs. BERNARD MERCER
In Divorce. March Term, 1866. No. 60.
To BERNARD MERCER, Respondent:—
Take notice that depositions, on behalf of the libellan in the above case, will be taken before Charles N. Mann, Esq., Examiner, at his office, northwest corner of Fifth and Green streets, on THURSDAY, July 12, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., when and where you may attend if you think proper. JOSEPH M. PILE,
6 12 15t Attorney for Libellant.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of LUDOLPH BUCKIUS, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of C. A. VAN KIRK, Trustee appointed by the Court to make sale of the real estate belonging to the heirs of said decedent, under proceedings in partition, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on TUESDAY, July 3d, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. W. D. BAKER,
6 22 fmw5t* Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of WILLIAM GUSACK, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of MARY GUSACK, Acting Executrix and Trustee of said decedent, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on THURSDAY, July 5, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. W. D. BAKER,
6 22 fmw5t* Auditor.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.—There will be eleven hundred Children of the Deceased Soldiers of Pennsylvania, from their schools, in distant counties, in this city on the FOURTH OF JULY, upon the occasion of restoring to the State the Flags in defence of which their brave fathers fell. They are from nine to sixteen years of age. Of these six hundred and fifty are boys, who will be entertained at the Soldiers' Home, corner of Sixteenth and Filbert streets.

The four hundred and fifty girls being yet unprovided for, the hospitalities of families in the vicinity of the Soldiers' Home are asked for, in their behalf, from the afternoon of the 3d till the morning of the 5th of July. A number of the lady managers of the Home have kindly consented to receive the invitations, which will state the number each can take.

These girls are neatly clad and well behaved; and it is believed that they will prove pleasant guests. If a large number say 8 to 12, go to the same family, a teacher or elder pupil will accompany them.

The Committee, viz:—
Mrs. Daniel Haddock, Jr., No. 806 Pine street;
Mrs. James C. Hand, No. 810 Pine street;
Mrs. John Carrow, No. 1502 Spruce street;
Mrs. Henry C. Townsend, No. 811 Arch street;
Mrs. Caleb L. Halowell, Twentieth, below Chesnut;
Mrs. Henry C. Blair, S.W. corner of Eighth and Walnut;
Mrs. R. P. King, No. 522 Spruce street;
Miss M. Hardie, No. 633 Market street;
Will attend at the SOLDIERS' HOME, on FRIDAY, the 29th and SATURDAY, the 30th of June, from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M., to receive applications, or they may be addressed in writing earlier, either at the Home or their respective residences.
THOMAS H. BURROWES,
6 26 3t Superintendent Soldiers' Orphans.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—
ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.
There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; or MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY; and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.
For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1866.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Saturday, June 30th, and re-opened on Friday, July 13th, 1866.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after July 13th, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant.
All payable at this office.
6 22 1m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THE OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED Officers and Privates of the THIRD PENNSYLVANIA ARTILLERY desiring to take part in the Celebration of the Fourth of July and also to form a permanent organization of Mounted Artillery, are requested to meet at Ton Hall, N. THIRD Street on FRIDAY EVENINGS or at City Arsenal, BROAD and RACE Streets, on MONDAY EVENINGS.
J. H. BLAKE,
6 25mwf3t* Late Major 3d Pennsylvania Artillery

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Philadelphia, June 23, 1866.—NOTICE.—Holders of thirty coupons and, upwards in number, of United States Loan, due the 1st July, 1866, are requested to present the same at this office for examination and count. Checks will be ready for the amount so presented, upon the morning of the 2d proximo.
N. B. BROWNE,
6 25 3t Assistant Treasurer United States.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF the PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of THREE (3) CENTS per share, clear of State tax, payable after July 1, at the office of the Company, No. 228 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.
NATHAN HAINES, Secretary and Treasurer.
Philadelphia, June 20, 1866. 6 22 6t

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, PHILADELPHIA, June 21, 1866.
NOTICE TO LOAN HOLDERS.—The Interest on City Loans, due July 1, will be paid on and after July 2, 1866. HENRY BUMM,
6 21 6t City Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, PHILADELPHIA, June 21, 1866
NOTICE TO LOAN HOLDERS.—The City Loans maturing July 1, will be paid on and after July 2, 1866. By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
6 21 6t HENRY BUMM, City Treasurer.

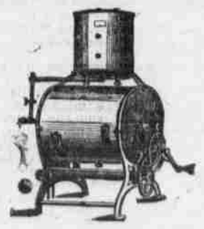
NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER THE 15th instant, the UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will be open for the reception of visitors. BENJAMIN A. SHOEMAKER,
6 9 1m* Proprietor.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment; no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR; ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3 3

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE,
To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
7 17 3 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-room in the second story. His SIDE-BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

GAS LIGHT
FOR THE COUNTRY.



FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES
FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC
FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.
This machine is guaranteed: does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.
The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,
No. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
Where the machines can be seen in operation.
FERRIS & CO., Box 1461 P. O.
Send for a Pamphlet. 6 19

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 South THIRD Street,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
U. S. 6s OF 1881.
5-20s, OLD AND NEW.
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES. 6 7 3m

U. S. SECURITIES.
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. PHILADELPHIA. | 3 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,
HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 21

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.
(Organized under the "National Currency Act," March 30, 1866.)
A regular BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
DEPOSITS received upon the most liberal terms.
Especial attention given to COLLECTIONS. [6 7 18t

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10-40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 y

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold.
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed, as per agreement. 35 3m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET
1 17 4p

5'20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
17 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE. No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. G. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 28 §

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES, and all other Surgical appliances of the most approved kinds, infinitely superior to all others at No. 50 North SEVENTH Street. Ladies attended by Mrs. Dr. MCCLENACHAN. Male department by a competent surgeon 3 23 3mrp

DENTISTRY.

THOUSANDS OF TEETH EXTRACTED without pain—Patent applied for. My new invention, a Double Reversible Self-adjusting Safety Valved Inhaler for administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, and extracting teeth without pain. The only mode that the Gas can be properly and safely administered 5 21 6m DR. C. L. MUNNS, No. 731 SPRUCE street.

KLEIN'S
WILLOUGHBY'S,
MASON'S,
LYMAN'S,
PATENT
AIR-TIGHT
ELF-SEALING
FRUIT JARS.
All the above Jars we offer to our customers and the public generally, with entire confidence, at the
LOWEST
Market Price.
A. J. WEIDENER,
6 9 1m No. 38 S. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS,
ALBERT C. ROBERTS
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
18 4p Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

B. J. WILLIAMS.
No. 16 North SIXTH Street,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS.
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. 6 5 1mrp
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

SUCCESSFUL TESTS.
GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.
GREAT FIRE IN CHARLESTON, S. C.
GREAT FIRE IN WADDINGTON.
GREAT FIRE IN CANADA.
MARVIN'S SAFES.
IN EVERY INSTANCE SAVED
ALL THEIR CONTENTS.
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 Chesnut Street, (Masonic Hall),
No. 265 Broadway, New York.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.
SECOND-HAND SAFES; HOUSE SAFES.
SAFES EXCHANGED. [5 6 2mrp

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

A HINT TO TOBACCO CHEWERS
WEDDING-CAKE FINE CUT
TOBACCO.
The only FINE CUT TOBACCO ever manufactured in Philadelphia.
The Best in the Market.
EVERYBODY USES IT.
Manufactured from the Best Leaf.
SOLD EVERYWHERE. [6 11
Factory, S.E. corner BROAD and WALLACE Streets

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.
No. 226 North THIRD Street.
If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation. I am such high sources:—
PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1865.
We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSEL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.
BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists
—
NEW YORK, September 3, 1865.
I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist
—
BOSTON, March 7, 1859
I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.
Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.
—
For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 226 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 4 4

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19m

FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

FURNITURE.
RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
No. 40 South SECOND St., West Side,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE,
AND
UPHOLSTERED GOODS.
Parlor Suits in Plush, Reps Hair Cloth, etc.
Sitting-Room, Dining-Room, and Chamber Suits, in Walnut, Mahogany, Oak, Chesnut, etc., together with grained imitations of the above woods, which come very low.
Should you desire anything in our line, it will be to your advantage to call and examine our stock, which is as large and varied as can be found anywhere, and PRICES THE LOWEST.
RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
5 28 No. 40 South SECOND Street.

M. B. HORN,
CONTINENTAL CIGAR WAREROOMS
No. 838 SANSOM Street,
Rear of Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.
Importer and Dealer in Choicest Brands of Cigars and Tobaccos, wholesale and retail.
SAMPLE ROOM. 6 2 smwim

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

UNION OIL STOVES,
A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out of order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-iron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes, ordinary stove furniture may be used.
DAVID H. LOSEY,
SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 38 South FIFTH Street.
Liberal discount to the trade. 4 17 3m rp

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 § No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. CHASE, SHARP & THOMPSON,
5 19 stuth6m No. 200 N. SECOND Street

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.

THE SHOOTING OF ANDREW MCBRIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Andrew McBride, who was shot by a policeman on Sunday afternoon last, at Twenty-fourth and Bucknell streets.

Sergeant Atkinson testified as follows:—On Sunday afternoon last there was a disturbance at a public house corner of Coates street and Landing avenue. The men scattered after the police reached there, some of them going into an alley. We waited until they came out and followed them up to the Buck Hotel; two of the men were drunk; they were named McGraw and McIlhenny; the former made a disturbance, and I directed two officers to arrest him and take him to the Station House; there was a party of men at the Buck hotel, and one of them said, You are not going to let them fellows take him; Officers Simler and Smith had the prisoner, myself and Officer Bohrer followed; when he got half a square off I saw the Buck Hotel party coming up; the prisoner was at this time uproarious, and I put nippers on him, and told Smith to assist in keeping the crowd off. At this moment a yell was given as if to draw a crowd; I had often heard a similar yell; at Bucknell street I heard a tussle, and on looking around I saw Officer Smith gathering himself up, and heard him say to the crowd, "Keep off;" Officer Bohrer called to them to keep back, and pointed his pistol at the crowd; there was a rush towards him and he fired the pistol; the man who is dead appeared to be one of the ringleaders of the crowd; I thought Andrew McBride was shot, as he put his hand to his stomach; can't say that I saw the officer point his pistol at him; the crowd that came up numbered from twelve to fifteen; I did not see a pistol in the hands of any one else; there were three discharges; I started with the prisoner to go to the Station House; all the crowd seemed to be of one gang; the shooting took place within half a square of the station house; did not see any weapons in the hands of the crowd; McBride was first carried to a neighboring house and afterwards to the Police Station.

Policeman Charles L. Simler testified substantially as Sergeant Atkinson had done; the deceased, he said, had hold of him just before Officer Bohrer fired the pistol; saw Officer Smith with revolver.

Policeman Smith testified that he was knocked down twice and had his coat torn before the firing; he then fired one shot from his revolver; he had a mace or billy in his pocket, but could not get it out; his pistol was also in his pocket.

Dr. S. P. Brown testified that he made a post mortem examination of the body of Andrew McBride, and discovered that his death was caused by a gunshot wound. The bullet passed into the abdomen and through the liver, producing hæmorrhage, which was the immediate cause of death.

Several persons were called who were witnesses of some portions of the affair, but had not seen enough of it to make their testimony of importance. One or two of them stated that the crowd consisted of men, women and children, such as usually gathers on the occasion of an arrest, and that they did not see any one strike the officers. One of the neighbors said that he did not see an officer struck.

The investigation was continued until Thursday afternoon.

CASUALTIES.—Michael Redman, who had been in the country but about ten days, died yesterday from the effects of exposure to the sun. He was engaged as a drayman for Stephen Ferry.

Nicholas Boston, a colored hod carrier, died from sunstroke yesterday, while engaged at a new building.

A man named Herb was overcome with the heat at Second and Vine streets yesterday, and died soon after he was removed to the Cherry Street Police Station.

Louis Schubert was overcome by the heat on Pennsylvania avenue, yesterday, and died soon after.

Joseph Black, 16 years old, had one of his hands badly injured, yesterday, by having it caught in the machinery of a mill.

Davis Comly, while on an excursion to Valley Forge, yesterday, fell from a tree and fractured a leg besides breaking a rib. The injuries were attended to on the spot by Dr. Wonderlich.

Patrick Sweeny, 8 years old, residing at No. 431 Marriott street, was kicked in the forehead by a horse, yesterday, and severely injured. He was admitted into the Hospital.

FALLING AMONG THIEVES.—Mr. H. Martin Adlick, of this city, arrived in Lancaster by the 1·42 train on Monday morning, and while at the depot inquired of a tall, stout man, if he could inform him where Hiram Kendig could be found. The man told him that he lived next door to Mr. Kendig, and would show him the house. They started off together, and went some two squares north of Queen street, and were joined by a third party, who appeared to be acquainted with the guide. Quite unawares, Mr. Adlick received a blow behind his ear from a billy, and was also struck in the side. He was then told that if he made any noise they would blow his brains out, and a sponge was passed over his mouth and nostrils; after which he was unconscious until about 3 o'clock A. M. When he came to his senses he found that he had been stripped of all clothing except his drawers, boots, and hat; both his shirts were even taken, and $1200 that he had in a belt, and $140 he had in a portmonnaie.

RED MEN FROM ABROAD.—Eeshahkonee Tribe, No. 22; Red Jacket Tribe, No. 44; and Metamora Tribe, No. 2. Improved Order of Red Men, of Lancaster city, together with representations from other tribes in that vicinity, will arrive in this city to-day at 1 o'clock. Many of the members will be accompanied by their wives and families. The visiting brothers will attend a general meeting of the Order this evening, at Green Hill Hall, corner of Seventeenth and Poplar streets, at which the Chiefs of the Great Council and other prominent members will be present. On Thursday they will proceed to Atlantic City on an excursion, gotten up under the auspices of Miquon Tribe, No. 50, of this city.

HOMICIDE CASES.—In the case of Mrs. Oddy, charged with causing death through malpractice, the Commonwealth asked for a continuance, owing to the absence of important witnesses. The case was postponed until next term.

The case of William Maguire, charged with the murder of Maggie Baer, at the Continental Theatre, was called up by the counsel for the prisoner, who asked to be allowed to plead. Witnesses were examined as to the sanity of the accused, and the e testified that he had entirely recovered. In order to allow the physician at the prison to be examined, the case was postponed until this morning.

INTERESTING ENTERTAINMENT.—On Monday evening exercises of a highly interesting character took place at the Boys' Grammar School, Twelfth and Locust streets, under the supervision of the Principal of the school, Wm. Sterling, Esq. The entertainment, which was witnessed by a large number of persons, was intended to exhibit the improvement made by the boys in their studies, and it was eminently successful. The exercises consisted of singing, declamation, and debates, in which the pupils took sides. The scene was enlivened with some superb music, and everything gave great satisfaction.

SEWER RENTS.—As many of our citizens are liable to the Department of Highways for sewer rents, which have to be paid annually, it would be well for them to know that the Chief Commissioner of Highways has authority, under an ordinance of the city, to disconnect all drains from converts, if the rents are not paid on or before the 1st day of July.

TAX RECEIPTS.—The receipts from taxes at the present time are very light. Tax-payers are allowed discount at the rate of twelve per centum per annum if their bills are paid before the 1st of September, but after that period, and until the 1st of October, one per cent. will be added to all unsettled claims for taxes.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday on the bodies of Elizabeth and Ellen Purvis, twins, five months old, who died suddenly at No. 528 North Front street. A verdict of death from natural causes was rendered. The mother of the twins is a deaf mute.

SOLDIERS' MEETING.—The 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry met last evening and arranged to participate in the Fourth of July parade. They will be mounted, and the Color Guard will consist of thirty men. This regiment was in twenty-eight battles in the late war.

THE WEATHER.—The heated term still continues. The thermometer yesterday marked 73 at 6 A. M., 92 at noon, and 95 at 3 o'clock P. M. On the same day last year it was 75 at 6 A. M., 80 at noon, and 82 at 3 o'clock P. M.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY A WIFE.—Henry Hassan, residing at No. 717 Baker street, was cut in the forehead yesterday, in a quarrel with his wife. He was admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital.

ARRIVED.—The steamer *Pioneer*, Captain Hoxie, of the new line of Southern steamers, arrived yesterday, seventy-two hours from Savannah, with a large passenger list and a full cargo of cotton.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a man, supposed to be that of John Wiseman, drowned about ten days ago, was found yesterday in the Delaware, near Fort Mifflin.

SAVE COSTS.—All persons indebted to the city for water rents should recollect that ten per cent. is added on all unpaid rents on and after the first day of July.

THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT of Polytechnic College, for the purpose of conferring degrees, will be held at Concert Hall to-morrow evening.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

THE FOURTH IN CAMDEN.—It is now understood that the Fourth is to be duly and appropriately celebrated in Camden. A number of prominent and enterprising gentlemen have taken the matter in hand, and are arranging a programme which cannot fail to give general satisfaction. The Declaration of Independence is to be read, an oration delivered, and the other exercises are to be varied with patriotic songs, music, etc. A dinner is also to be served up, and, altogether, the day, it is thought, will be more suitably observed than on any former occasion.

IMPROPER BATHING.—The ordinance against boys and others bathing in the Delaware within the city limits in daytime, without such persons being properly clad, is violated every day; and those who indulge a bath should remember that they are liable to arrest and fine at any moment for such violations. They should not fail to pay strict attention to this matter, now that hot weather has commenced, and a plunge into the water is almost irresistible, ordinance or no ordinance.

SANITARY MEASURES.—It is gratifying to observe that the Sanitary Committee and citizens of Camden are working zealously in conjunction with each other in the matter of putting the city in a proper condition in case any contagious epidemic should make its appearance. The streets and alleys, as well as the premises of private citizens, are undergoing a thorough cleansing and purifying, which cannot fail to be highly conducive to the health of the people.

HOT WEATHER.—The "heated term" has really commenced, and a number of the denizens of Camden are making rapid preparations for their annual visit to Cape Island, Long Branch, Atlantic City, and other places of summer resort by the sea. Yesterday the thermometer indicated 95 and 102 degrees in the shade. The weather was truly oppressive and intensely hot.

THE CROPS.—Farmers in many parts of South Jersey are now gathering their clover and timothy crops, which are quite abundant. The grain is almost fit for the "reaper's gathering hand," and the fields of wheat and rye are promising. All the other crops, notwithstanding the predictions of failure, promise an excellent yield.

HYDROPHOBIC.—Several canines have recently been killed in Camden, which manifested strong symptoms of hydrophobia. Owners of dogs ought to be extremely careful not to allow such animals to run at large without being properly and securely muzzled. The ordinance is very strict in reference thereto, and its provisions should be scrupulously observed.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 1y

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE, COOL AND COMFORTABLE.
THIS EVENING,
and Every Night during the week,
the Original, World-Renowned and Only
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
from No. 472 Broadway, New York.
NEIL AND DAN BRYANT.....Proprietors
PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT.
Monster Concert—Reckon I'm in Luck, New Ballad—The Flutamagi ders—Magic Echo—Moran's Carpet Bag—Gavoots from Tyrol—Clog heel-and-toe-ology—Scenes from Jack Cade—Teeth Extracted by Colton's Gas—Fife and Drum Major—Han-d-a-on-e Brothers—"Who Can Find Us Now," and "the Bryants" Specialty.
BRYANT'S ELEPHANT.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Commence at 8.
Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Orchestra, 75 cents; Gallery, 25 cents. Box office open all day.
NO CHARGE for securing seats.
MATINEE—SATURDAY At 2 o'clock. 6 25

ARCH STREET THEATRE—ROBERT HELLER.
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS,
June 27 and 28,
PART 1—MAGIC.
1. Cabalistic Clock.
2. The Aerial Bell.
3. Infernal Medicines.
4. 30 Pieces of Money.
5. Mysterious Orange.
6. The Great Hat Trick.
PART 2—MUSIC.
1. Fantasia, Tremolare.....Robert Heller
2. "Home Sweet Home".....Thalberg
3. The Musical Caricature, called "The Piano Practice of a Boarding School Miss."
PART 3—MYSTERY.
Great Sensational Phenomena of
SECOND SIGHT;
OR,
HYPERNATURAL VISION.
PART 4—FUN.
The laughable WOOD MINSTRELS, the most amusing set of blockheads in the world.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS an entire new bill.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—S. E. corner Ninth and WALNUT Streets.
Begins at 8 o'clock.
THIS EVENING,
The Gorgeous Spectacle, in four parts, of the
NAIAD QUEEN,
After long and expensive preparation.
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY.
Picturesque Moon light View of the Rhine
HAUNT OF THE NAIADS.
Waters of Silver bear up numberless Naiads.
THE BATH OF BEAUTY.
The Treasures of the Mighty Rhine Discovered.
THE CAVERN OF RICHES.
Magical Transformation to the Glittering and Stalactistic Hall of the Naiads—Scene Last, THE RHINE—This vast scene rises and discovers
THE HOME OF THE NAIADS,
In the Coral Caves beneath the Waters.
THE QUEEN ON HER THRONE.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720–726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY.
By two large and efficient Orchestras,
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT in connexion with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best artists in the city, will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with shrubbery. Fountains etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6 16 5

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship durability, and reasonable prices combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT street.
5 29 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

AMUSEMENTS.
GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'
NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,
UNDER AUSPICES OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
AT GROVER'S THEATRE,
On Thursday Evening, August 2, 1866.

300,000 tickets will be sold at $1 each—75,000 presents awarded, valued at $250,000! $25,000 of the profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, $2,500 to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum, the balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, of Washington, D. C.
TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICE OF WILLIAM E. OWENS, NO 527 CHESNUT STREET; ALSO SENT TO ANY POST OFFICE IN THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY BY MAIL.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED:

1 Three-story Brick Residence, H street, between Sixth and Seventh	$ 8 000
1 Three-story Brick Residence, Second street, near E	10 000
1 Three-story Brick Residence, Sixth street, between M and N	8 000
1 Two-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5 000
1 Two-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5 000
2 Fine City Lots, on Seventh street North	4,000
1 Splendid Carriage Horses, and Harness, complete	4,000
1 Splendid Diamond Ring	2,000
1 Set Diamonds, complete (Pin, Ear-rings and Rings)	1,000
1 Grand Piano (Steinway's)	1,000
1 Solid Silver Tea Set	1,000
10 Grand Pianos, $600 each	6,000
10 Grand Pianos, $500 each	5 000
100 Gents' Gold Watches, 200 each	20 000
50 Ladies' Gold Watches, $125 each	6,250
5 Grand Melodeons, $200 each	1,000
80 American Case Silver Watches, $75 each	6 000
75 Hunting Case Silver Watches $40 each	3,000
50 Diamond Rings, $100 to $200 each	7,500
25 Diamond Pins, $100 each	2 500
40 Sewing Machines $100 each	4,000
20 Sewing Machines, $75 each	1,500
20 Silver-plated Tea Sets, $75 each	1,500
50 Silver Castors $25 each	1,250
5,000 Clocks Albums, Jewelry, etc., $6 to $10 each	41 000
10 000 Tea and Table Spoons, etc., $2 to $5 each	25,000
10,000 Gold Pens, Sleeve Buttons, etc., $1 to $3 each	14 000
49,453 Books, Cutlery, Engravings etc., $1 to $10 each	50 000
Total	$250,000

The awards will be made after the concert on the stage of the theatre, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.
Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to agents and ticket holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear on the list they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal hotels, book and music stores in the city, and at the headquarters in the mammouth fair building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home fund corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue Washington, D. C.
The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the orphans of our fallen comrades.

MANAGING DIRECTORS.
Major H. A. HALL,
President Soldiers' and Sailors' Union,
Colonel CHARLES E. CAPEHART,
Major M. H. ALBERGER,
WILLIAM S. MORSE,
TREASURER.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, Esq.,
Cashier National Bank of the Metropolis.

All persons favorably disposed are requested to act as agents, but no commissions will be allowed.
Money should in all cases be sent by Post Office order, draft, express or registered letters.
In every case send the name and Post Office address county and State of each separate subscription and inclose stamp. All orders for tickets must be addressed to
WILLIAM S. MORSE,
Secretary Soldiers' and Sailors' National Concert,
Washington, D. C.,
Lock Box No. 32.

Refer, by permission, to
Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
General John B. Ketchum, M. C., N. Y.
General James G. Blunt, Kansas.
General J. N. Hendrick, Iowa.
General D. C. McCallum, D. C.
General O. V. Dayton, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
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D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.
Major J. E. Doughty, N. Y.
Hon. Richard Walsh, Mayor of Washington, D. C.
Hon. William D. Kelley, M. C., Penna.
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Hon. George W. Julian, M. C., Ind.
Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penna.
Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa.
Major G. M. Van Buren, N. Y. 6 23 1m

NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE,
BROAD STREET, BELOW WALNUT
SWIMMING SCHOOL
AND SWIMMING BATH
FOR LADIES, CHILDREN,
AND GENTLEMEN,
THE NATATORIUM AND
THE FOURTH OF JULY.
The Swimming Department, on the "Fourth," will be open from
6 A. M. to 6 P. M. ONLY.
No Ladies' swimming, and no instruction given on that day. 6 26 6trp

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.
N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
ALL SUMMER.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer
5 24 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

ICE COMPANIES.
EASTERN ICE COMPANY.—SEASON OF 1866.—8 lbs. daily, 50 cents per week; 12 lbs daily 75 cents per week; 16 lbs. daily, 90 cents per week; 20 lbs daily $1 05 per week. Depot, No 241 QUEEN street, below Third.
6 1 THOMAS J. LYONS,
JOHN S. MYERS.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET
4 16 3m N. E. CORNER OF RACE

DANNER'S WASHING MACHINE
Best in the City.
IT SAVES TIME,
SAVES LABOR,
SAVES CLOTHES.
EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE.
For sale at the Furniture Store of
Agents Wanted.
J. HAAS,
5 20 No 837 MARKET Street

SAFE FOR SALE.
A SECOND-HAND
Farrel & Herring Fire-Proof Safe
FOR SALE.
APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

COAL.
ONE TRIAL
SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.
WHITNEY & HAMILTON,
LEHIGH,
SCHUYLKILL,
AND BITUMINOUS
COAL,
No. 935 North NINTH Street,
Above Poplar, East Side. [62

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL.
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS' COAL. 7 6§

BENDER'S
COAL AND ICE DEPOT,
S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,
Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg and Heater size, $7 50; Nut at $6 50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery, Nut size, $6 00. All other sizes $7 00
All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 10 6m

MISCELLANEOUS.
FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22 ly Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES.
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
124 wfm§ No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

MONUMENTS AND GRAVESTONES.—ON hand, a large assortment of Gravestones, of various designs made of the finest Italian and American Marble at the Marble Works of
A. STEINMETZ,
3 27 tuths3m RIDGE Avenue, below Eleventh street

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS.
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 15 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

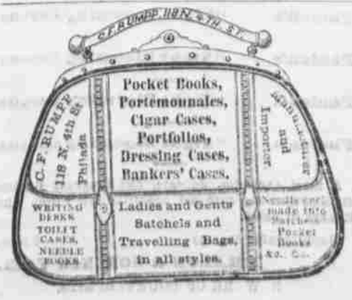
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent Awning, Trunk and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
3 6§ No 109 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

CLOSING OUT
OUR LARGE STOCK OF
CARRIAGES
AT REDUCED PRICES.
J. S. COLLINGS & SONS,
6 4 No. 615 ARCH Street.

PACKING BOXES
Of all kinds, and for all use, supplied at short notice. My advantages for making are the best in the city, and *prices lowest.* Call for a list of prices before you buy, at corner of TWELFTH and NOBLE Streets.
Fruit dealers supplied.
5 28 1m ALBERT D. COOKE.



INSURANCE COMPANIES
DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the w
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100 000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	$95,000 00
126 000	" 6 " '81	128 100 00
200 000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan	
	Treasury Notes	194 375 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	90,565
$4,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53 250
125 000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112 812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,837 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	5,580 00
3,600	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,350 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18 900 00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170,700 00
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$996 560 00
	Real Estate	36 00 00
	Bills receivable for Insurances made	121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest, and other debts due the Company	40 811 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies $ 133. Estimated value	2 910 0
	Cash in Banks	55,856 39
	Cash in Drawer	978 48
		56,835 37
		$1,253 630 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Jenkins,
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JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 15

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus	944 543 13
Premiums	1,162,308 83
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1866
$11 467 53.	$910 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE **1829** *OVER*
$5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

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NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $10 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short Time Tickets for 1, 2 3 5 7, or 10 days or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $10 per week if disabled to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES CONRAD, Treasurer
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
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M. Baird of M. Baldwin & Co's.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 1 3 10m

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.
This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only* Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
701
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

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GURDON BRETTARD,	S. A. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR,	CHARLES I. DUPONT,
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SILAS YERKES, Jr.,	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, Vice President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 1

THE PROVIDENT
LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, Third Month, 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, and GRANTS ANNUITIES.
CAPITAL, $150,000.

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	Charles F. Coffin.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary. 7 28§
OFFICE No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 4 15

INSURANCE COMPANIES.
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
THE UNITED STATES ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Syracuse, New York, insures against
DEATH FROM EVERY CAUSE,
Whether ACCIDENT, CHOLERA, or DISEASE of any kind, with weekly compensation for DISABILITY from ACCIDENT.
COMBINED POLICIES FROM ONE TO FIVE YEARS.
ACCIDENT POLICIES FROM ONE MONTH TO TEN YEARS.
NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION REQUIRED FOR ACCIDENT INSURANCE.
This is the only Company authorized to issue COMBINED LIFE and ACCIDENT POLICIES.
In view of the probability of the visitation of CHOLERA this summer, this opportunity of insuring against it for a brief period, at economical rates, should command the attention of every one, while the combination of ACCIDENT risk offered with it enables those residing in the City, or transacting business here and returning to the country daily, to guard against every form of
DISEASE OR CASUALTY.
Permits issued for travel to Europe, etc. Active Solicitors wanted.
WM. A. STEPHENS, General Agent,
6 11 1m No. 501 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No 224 WALNUT street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 15

AUCTION SALES.
NOTICE.
I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain indenture of mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, to me as mortgagee in trust to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $35,000 which mortgage is dated the 1st day of November, A. D

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum: One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866.

Has the Constitutional Amendment been Proposed?

THE opponents of the late Constitutional amendment which was adopted by the two Houses of Congress a few days since, base their hopes of securing its defeat on the alledged failure to secure the necessary two-thirds vote in order that it might be "proposed." The Constitution itself distinctly prescribes what is necessary to secure its own amendment. "The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution." The *Age*, yesterday morning, in treating on the subject, gives utterance to the following lucid argument:—

"The 'Houses' are made up of Senators and Representatives from the several States constituting the Union. There are now *thirty-six States*, all of which, with the exception of Texas, are performing 'all their functions as States,' *but they are denied by the radicals representation in the 'Houses,' to which is delegated the duty of proposing amendments to the Constitution.* How, then, can the recent amendment be considered as 'proposed' to the States in a constitutional manner? It was not acted upon by 'two-thirds of both Houses,' and hence is no more an amendment to the Constitution than if it had been proposed by the Legislature of a single State."

The assertion made in this extract is decidedly startling. There are "thirty-six States, but they are denied representation," is something new. We had fondly believed that Pennsylvania was represented, but if we can believe the *Age* to mean mean what it says, such a statement is denied. We will take it for granted, however, that it meant to say eleven States are unrepresented, and will glance at the rest of their argument. The great question rests on the word Congress. What constitutes Congress? It is necessary to have two-thirds of both Houses. Now what number of members go to make up each House? The Constitution expressly provides that a "majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business," and each House consists of the total number of members duly elected, and who have been decided to be duly elected by the House itself. The issue was started at the outbreak of the Rebellion, and was settled by a declaration that the members elected and admitted should be considered as the full House. Hence, it is really necessary that only two-thirds of the House, whenever a quorum is present, should adopt the amendment in order that it should be proposed to the States. Had this question been settled in any other manner, the wheels of legislation would have been clogged at the outset of the war, and not only could no steps have been taken to subdue, but all steps which have been taken are virtually illegal. "A majority constitutes *a quorum to do business*," to take all necessary legislation into its hands, including the revenue, the vetoes, and all the laws. The same experience occurs in regard to the passage over a veto as is found in the provision for amendments. Two-thirds of each House must assent; and as the President did not hesitate to acknowledge the Civil Rights law when it secured two-thirds, and as the Democracy and the *Age* did not hesitate then, what gross inconsistency it is now to make issue on what they have heretofore quietly assented to without debate! If it be true, as the *Age* says, that all the States must be represented, and that two-thirds of the whole number of apportioned districts, or two-hundred and thirty-nine, must assent, how easy it becomes to stop the adoption of any amendment!

Under such ruling as this nearly every bill passed within four years will be illegal; our national debt is an unauthorized imposition, and its payment is not secured. Such must be the logical deduction. Again, if the Constitutional amendment was not legally proposed, then the Constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery was not; and even granting that the war power freed all in the Rebel States, yet we must return to bondage those of Delaware and Kentucky. It is well to look at the full effect of a principle before you favor it.

The Secretary of State, by transmitting to the Governments of the various States certified copies of the amendment, has officially proclaimed the fact of its proposal. The only question which yet remains is the probability of its adoption. The assent of twenty-seven States is necessary. The *Age* grants that twenty-two will ratify it, but is puzzled to know how we can secure the remaining five. We can, in addition to those granted us, count confidently on Maryland and New Jersey, while it is not impossible that Kentucky will also assent. We will thus have twenty-five at once, while for the remaining two we must trust to the advancement of the age, the same which has made Maryland and Missouri do in five years what, in 1860, it would have been ruinous to propose. Time and a sense of justice will secure the assent of all to anything that is inherently just.

THE COMING CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.—The coming celebration of the Fourth of July promises to be one of the most notable ones ever held in our city. On that day our brave soldiers will give back into the keeping of the old Commonwealth their flags, riddled and torn by the storms of battle, and baptized in the blood of our bravest and best. The widows and orphans of the fallen will be there to see. It will be a spectacle such as will probably never occur again in the history of Pennsylvania. From present indications the attendance will be very large, and preparations for the celebration are being made on a scale of unusual magnitude.

HOW ARE THE MIGHTY FALLEN!—FRANK BLAIR refused to take the voter's oath at a recent election in Missouri, whereupon his vote was refused, the same as any other man's would have been. FRANK sued the election judges for damages. The case has just been decided, and FRANK is beaten. What a contrast between the miserable, trifling business in which FRANK BLAIR is now engaged, and those former honorable labors of his in behalf of freedom in Missouri which lent such lustre to his name!

TEXAS.—The "Conservatives," which means the Rebels, are said to have carried the Texas State election. Of course; if the Southern Unionists are to fight the battle with only a part of their forces, the Rebels will beat them every time.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, yesterday, passed the Senate bill amending the Pacific Railroad act, so as to allow the road to be located on the most direct route from Fort Riley to Denver.

LIKE OLD TIMES.—One Richmond editor, "armed and equipped," was looking after another yesterday. He had not found the object of his search at the latest dates.

THE FIRST GUN!—The Connecticut Senate yesterday ratified the Constitutional amendment by a vote of 11 to 6. The House is sure for it. Good for old Connecticut!

THE SENATE passed, yesterday, with some amendments, the House bill for the continuance of the Bureau of Freedmen and Refugees.

EXTENSIVE SWINDLING OPERATION.

Canadian Banks Victimized by a Yankee Bogus Bank—$200,000 in Spurious Drafts Issued.

From the Toronto Globe, June 21

The particulars of one of the most gigantic swindling schemes ever concocted on the other side have just been revealed in this city, by the arrest of some of the principals at Lockport, New York, where several of the villains had retired to spend their ill-gotten gains, in the expectations of undisturbed felicity. The facts, as detailed, present a scheme so skilfully planned as might have insured success, but for the circumstance that their victims unconnected with, were as sharp as the swindlers, and now with the aid of detectives have succeeded in bagging the greater number of them.

About eight or ten months ago an establishment styled the Canton Banking House was started in the town of Canton, St Lawrence county, New York. The persons engaged in the undertaking—some thirty in number—obtaining all the paraphernalia of a legitimate institution had made their business notice sufficiently public in Thompson's *Bank Note Reporter*, and took other precautions to endeavor to assure the public that they were on a sound basis. Meanwhile, their swindling operations were set on foot, persons being despatched in all directions with drafts on the Second National Bank of New York, drawn by a Mr. Clarke, who has since turned State's evidence in the hope of escaping from the web so completely woven around his confederates.

He has stated that no less than two hundred thousand dollars in this worthless paper were issued all payable at the bank named where for a few days the sum of $500 lay to the credit of one of the parties concerned, but that it was all, with the exception of $12 50, withdraw a few days subsequently. The many agents of the concern here then flooded the country with this worthless trash: $200,000 was a large stake and if they only won occasionally, there was yet a large percentage over the rewards of honest labor. In Buffalo a considerable sum was cashed. New York was slightly "bitten" while even as far South as Kentucky and Alabama the rascals are said to have pushed their un awful scheme.

It is estimated that by this means fully $100 000 of the waste paper was disposed of to the duped victims. The first intimation of the affair in Canada was made in December last when Mr H R Forbes, broker of this city, was asked to cash a draft for $4500 on the bogus concern by a party representing himself to be a cattle buyer in want of money, and had been introduced as such by Mr. Palmer of the Albion hotel here. Mr. Palmer had been assured of the reliability of the fellow only by a confederate, a man named Hezekiah S. Bennett, on whom the weight of the law is now likely to fall in full force as one of the principals in the affair. Mr Forbes consulted the detector found the house advertised and the party a man named Loomis Willard, appearing to answer his own representations, he cashed the draft immediately; but scarcely had he done so, when he thought something was wrong.

Telegraphing to the banking house he only received an answer from an operator, stating that Mr Clarke the drawer of the draft, was in New York. This heightened his doubts to a well founded suspicion and telegraphing to the Second National Bank, their presumed agents he was informed that they had only $12 50 to their credit. He immediately went to Lockport, and on reaching there was informed that one of the drafts for $1500 had been presented at the Exchange Bank of that city and was about being paid, the clerk having retired to obtain the sanction of the manager when the operator, suspecting that he was detected made off, leaving the draft in the possession of the clerk, who only then became aware of the narrow escape from being victimized.

Mr. Forbes' visit to Lockport was almost on the same day, and he had just entered the First National Bank of that city when they informed him that a draft for $1100 had been cashed fully be leving that it was genuine. The doubts of Mr. Forbes changed their tone, and by the aid of a detective they shortly afterwards recovered the full amount. Mr. Forbes, however, found Willard worth nothing; but, after some trouble succeeded in connecting Bennett with the scheme—the former having been acting as Bennett's tool, he receiving $50 of the money for his services as "fool pigeon" while Bennett retained the lion's share. The man C. E. Clarke, who has "peached" on the rascals, appears to have been fully as guilty as the others; but not obtaining his expected share in the proceeds, as well as the fear of State Prison, induced him to reveal his share in the transaction and help to bring the others to justice. Several other parties in Canada have lost more or less by the swindlers. Mr. J. W. S. Marton, of Hamilton; Mr. Patterson, of Port Hope, and others being named.

It is also said that the Bank of British North America, at London, has lost $10 0 by one of the parties having deposited a large sum there for collection, and obtained an advance to that amount. In Buffalo several extensive hauls were made, and Detroit and many sections of Pennsylvania were visited with the same intention—in many cases successful. One party in Buffalo, a few days ago, recovered $4500, an amount sufficient to cover all loss and damage, besides a bonus, from a man named Chappel, the agent negotiating there.

A serious difficulty has, however, presented itself with regard to the two prisoners Bennett and Willard, arrested at the instance of Mr. Forbes, they having committed the act in Canada while the conspiracy to defraud, on which they are held, was concocted in the United States. Still strenuous efforts will be made to bring the perpetrators of the scheme to their full deserts and, if possible, they will be held to account for their action. The trial commenced at Lockport on Tuesday last, the arrest having been made a few days previously.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, June 27, 1866.

The Stock Market was exceedingly dull this morning; but prices, with one or two exceptions, continue steady. Government bonds are firmly held at the late advance. 5-20s sold at 103; 110½ was bid for 6s of 1881; 102½ for 7·30s; and 96½ for 10-40s. City Loans are unchanged; old City 6s sold at 93.

In Railroad shares there is very little doing. Catawissa preferred sold at 24½@24¾, the former rate a decline of ½; Camden and Amboy at 133@133½, an advance of 1½; Little Schuylkill at 39, no change; North Pennsylvania at 38½, no change; and Philadelphia and Erie at 30½@30¾, a slight advance; 55¼ was bid for Norristown; 54 for Reading; 55 for Pennsylvania Railroad; 62½ for Lehigh Valley; 43 for Elmira preferred; 56½ for Philadelphia and Baltimore; and 43 for Northern Central.

In Canal shares there is little doing. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 34; 26¾ was bid for common do.; and 118 for Morris Canal preferred.

Oil shares are very dull and neglected. Ocean sold at 5¼, a decline of ¼ on the closing price last evening.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue dull, and we hear of no sales. 88¼ was bid for Second and Third; 42 for Fifth and Sixth; 22 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 59 for Chesnut and Walnut; 18¼ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; and 28 for Girard College.

Bank shares continue in good demand at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 51. 224 was bid for North America; 142 for Philadelphia; 125 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Commercial; 92 for Northern Liberties; 52 for Penn Township; 53 for Girard; 80 for Western; 65 for City; 41 for Consolidation; 50 for Commonwealth; 63 for Corn Exchange; and 59 for Union.

—The New York *Times* this morning says:—

"The advices from the other side by the Quebec steamer have encouraged further purchases of United States 5 20s of 1862 for transmission abroad, and the price went up this afternoon to 103¾@103⅞ per cent. Other Government securities were firm, the six per cents of 1881 especially so, on the enhanced value of the July gold coupon to be paid on Monday next. The supply of cotton from the South has been on the increase in New York for three weeks past, and as gold advances the prospect is good for the resumption of exports to Liverpool. The market advices from the other side by the Quebec steamer are encouraging for both cotton and breadstuffs."

—The Galveston *News Price Current* of June 16 reports:—

"The cotton is reported to be very backward, not generally being more than knee high, while usually it is twice as large at this season. It has been kept back by the excessive rains and by the grass and weeds, and, though it is now growing finely where it is properly cultivated, yet this crop is subject to so many casualties that no calculation can yet safely be made as to the final result. If the weather should continue dry, a very good yield may be expected, considering that the stand is not generally a good one. But, should the rains again fall in excess, the damage may be very great, and the caterpillar or army-worm, as has often been the case, may finally destroy a year's labor of our planters."

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money is abundant on call at 5 per cent to good borrowers, and at 6 any reasonable sum can be had on miscellaneous collaterals. Upon Government 4 per cent. is taken. In commercial paper no change. The small amount of really first-class bills offering is taken at low rates, 5@5½ per cent., and 6@6½ for good.

"Exchange is steady at the following quotations:—London, prime bankers, 60 days, 108¾@109; London, prime bankers, sight 110¼@110½; London, prime commercial, nominal; Paris, bankers, long, 5·13¾@5·12½; Paris, bankers, short, 5 11¼@5·10; Antwerp, 5 15@5·12½; Swiss, 5 15@5 12½; Hamburg, 35¾@35½; Amsterdam, 41½; Frankfort, 42; Bremen, 79½; Berlin, 73@74."

"The Hon. Amasa Walker has recently published an article in which he argues for the conversion of the Government bonds into a new issue not exempt from general taxation. Mr. Walker thinks it better to pay higher interest than to adopt the policy of exemption. He maintains that the exemption creates a class who will vote for expenditure without having to bear the burden; that it will create an influence against the payment of the principal of the debt, will cripple the industry of the country by absorbing its wealth into the Government debt and insuring the return of bonds from abroad, and that it is altogether unnecessary."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD

$1000 U S 5-20s 65	103	10 sh N Penna	39
$10000 City 6s o c&p	93	20 sh do	39
$1000 do	93	2 sh do	38½
$1000 Pa R 2d mtg	94	100 sh Ocean	5⅝
$1000 do	93½	100 sh Ph & E	30½
$2000 Lehigh V bs	91½	100 sh do	30¾
100 sh Catawissa pf	24¾	100 sh do	30¾
100 sh do	24½	5 sh Mech Bk	31
6 sh Cam & Am	133		

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10½ A M	155½	12 M	155½
11 A M	154½	1 P M	155½

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying	Selling.
American Gold	154½	156
American Silver, 4s and 5s	145	147
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864	12¾	12¾
" " July, 1864	11¾	12¾
" " August, 1864	11¼	11¼
" " October, 1864	10¾	10¾
" " Dec., 1864	9¾	9¾
" " May, 1865	7¾	8
" " August, 1865	6¼	6¼
" " Sept., 1865	5¾	6
" " October, 1865	5¼	5¼

—The following is a statement of coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal for the week ending June 23, 1866, and for the season:—

	For the week.	For the season.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co	45,532	457 478
Pennsylvania Coal Co	706	7,873
Total tons	4,298	475,351
For the same period last year:—		
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co	35 254	236 416
Pennsylvania Coal Co	712	16,181
Total tons	35,966	282,597

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, June 27.—The Flour Market continues very quiet, there being a total absence of any demand for shipment, and a limited inquiry only for home consumption; sales of 600 to 800 bbls. at $8·25@9 ₰ bbl. for superfine; $9@10 for extras; $ @12 for Northwestern extra family; $11·75@13 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $13 50@17 for fancy brands, according to quality. In Rye Flour and Corn Meal nothing doing; we quote the former at $6 75.

There is no new feature to present in the Wheat Market and the only sale reported was 1000 bushels spring on private terms; white may be quoted at $3 25@3 35. Pennsylvania Rye commands $1 25@1·30 ₰ bushel. Corn is moderately active, with sales of 4500 bushels yellow at $1@1 02. Oats are unchanged; sales of Pennsylvania at 72@75 cents; Delaware at 77 cents; and Western at 62@63 cents. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt, and prices are nominal.

In Provisions but little doing. New Mess Pork commands $32·75@33 ₰ barrel; smoked Hams are held at 21@22 cents; pickled Hams at 19½@20 cents; smoked Shoulders at 16¾@16¾ cents; and salted Shoulders at 15@15¾ cents.

Whisky sells at $2 24@2·25 for Pennsylvania, and $2 28@2·29 for Ohio.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
HANDSOME CLOTHING.
HANDSOME CLOTHING.
HANDSOME CLOTHING.
HANDSOME CLOTHING.
HANDSOME CLOTHING.
HANDSOME CLOTHING.

LOWEST PRICES.
LOWEST PRICES.
LOWEST PRICES.
LOWEST PRICES.
LOWEST PRICES.
LOWEST PRICES.
BEST ASSORTMENT.
BEST ASSORTMENT.
BEST ASSORTMENT.
BEST ASSORTMENT.
BEST ASSORTMENT.
BEST ASSORTMENT.

UNEXCEPTIONABLE FITS.
UNEXCEPTIONABLE FITS.
UNEXCEPTIONABLE FITS.
UNEXCEPTIONABLE FITS.
UNEXCEPTIONABLE FITS.
UNEXCEPTIONABLE FITS.
THE PEOPLE PLEASED.
THE PEOPLE PLEASED.
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THE PEOPLE PLEASED.

OAK HALL,
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S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

(See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.)

☞ BROAD STREET ACADEMY, E. ROTH, A. M., Principal.—Third Annual Commencement and Distribution of Premiums will take place at CONCERT HALL on THURSDAY, 28th inst., at 10 A. M., Rev. M. F. MARTIN presiding. Admission 25 cents. 1t

☞ WINE OF TAR SYRUP, FOR COUGHS, Colds and Affections of the Lungs.—This mixture is entirely vegetable, and affords speedy Relief in all Pulmonary Diseases, such as Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, &c. Prepared only by HARRIS & OLIVER, Druggists, Southeast Corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 5 29 1m rp

☞ NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by 6 13 ws
PHALON & SON, New York.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

On and after TUESDAY, May 1, the

FREIGHT DEPARTMENT

Of this Company will be removed to the Company's New Building S. E. cor. of SEVENTH and MARKET Streets. Entrance on Eleventh street and on Marble street.

All Money and Collection Business will be transacted, as heretofore, at No 320 CHESNUT street. Small Parcels and Packages will be received at either office.

Mail books will be kept at each office, and any calls entered therein previous to 5 P. M. will receive attention same day, if within a reasonable distance from our offices. Inquiries for goods and settlements to be made at No 320 CHESNUT Street.

4 30 4p2m JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

☞ THE CORNER-STONE OF THE CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, S. E. corner BROAD and JEFFERSON Streets will be laid on Thursday, the 28th inst. The services commencing in the Chapel, at 5 o'clock P. M. 6 27 2t*

DRY GOODS.

NOVELTIES IN

SEA-SIDE SHAWLS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.

No. 28 S. SECOND Street,

WOULD INVITE

THE ATTENTION OF LADIES

Who are preparing for Watering and other Places of Summer Resorts, to their

LARGE VARIETY

OF

SUMMER SHAWLS,

OF ENTIRELY NEW STYLES. [6 14 12t4p

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

ARE NOW OFFERING THEIR FINE STOCK

OF

GRENADINES,

ORGANDIES,

HERNANI BAREGES,

LAWNS,

BLACK IRON BAREGES,

PERCALES,

MATERIALS FOR SUITS,

AND OTHER

DRESS GOODS,

6 16 sw(8 1)

AT A GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES.

CLOTHING.

BARGAINS IN FINE CLOTHING

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

"Brown Stone Clothing Hall,"

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

NEW STOCK AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Having sold out our stock of Clothing or Gentlemen and Boys, carried over from the late fire, our entire stock of

FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING IS THE NEWEST,

As Our Prices are the Lowest.

MAGNIFICENT SPRING STOCK

Now Ready, to Suit Everybody.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

Our newly-fitted up Custom Department now contains the largest assortment of all the fashionable New Fabrics for our patrons to select from,

SUITS, CIVIL AND MILITARY,

MADE UP TO ORDER PROMPTLY,

In the highest style, and at moderate prices.

Boys' Clothing.

In this Department of our Stock is also unrivalled,

THE BEST IN THE CITY,

At the Lowest Prices.

Orders executed at shortest notice.

THE CHOICEST STOCK OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING

IN PHILADELPHIA.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

"Brown Stone Clothing Hall,"

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street

4 11 ws 24t4p]

☞ WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, Repaired and Warranted, at reasonable prices, at SMITH & DREER'S, 1t* S. E. corner TENTH and ARCH Streets.

DR. J. SOLIS COHEN HAS REMOVED HIS Offices to No. 1106 WALNUT Street. 6 23 6t*

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS

ON LINE OF

Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON, Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill co
TUSCARORA HOTEL, Mrs Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co
MAHANOY CITY HOTEL, G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill co.
WHITE HOUSE, Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O
ANDALUSIA, James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL, Dr. A. Smith, Werdersville P. O., Berks co
SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE, H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, Lebanon co., Charles Roedermel, Harrisburg P. O.
BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY, J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berk co.
YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL, S. R. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.
LITIZ SPRINGS, Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P. O., Lancaster co
EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co

APRIL 21, 1866. 4 23 3m

EXCURSIONISTS,

TOURISTS,

AND

Pleasure Seekers

TO

NIAGARA FALLS,

Lake Ontario, The Thousand Islands, Rapids of the River St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Saguenay River, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, Lake George, Saratoga, New York, etc. etc. etc., will find it to their advantage to procure

THROUGH TICKETS,

WHICH ARE SOLD AT REDUCED RATES AT THE TICKET OFFICE OF THE

CATAWISSA RAILROAD LINE,

No. 435 CHESNUT STREET.

Passengers have choice of several routes to Niagara Falls, and Through Tickets are sold down Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence, to Ogdensburg, Montreal, and Quebec, via the American and English Line of Steamers, passing the Thousand Islands and the Rapids of the River St. Lawrence by daylight, returning to New York or Boston by

FIFTY DIFFERENT ROUTES.

These routes offer to pleasure seekers scenery unsurpassed in this country.

No extra charge for meals or state rooms on steamers between Niagara Falls and Montreal.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866, and entitle the holders to stop over at any point on the route.

For further information and Guide Books descriptive of the Routes, apply at the Company's Office, No. 425 CHESNUT Street. N. VAN HORN, 6 13 wm2m Passenger Agent.

SUMMER TRAVEL,

Via North Pennsylvania Railroad,

SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO

WILKESBARRE,	MAUCH CHUNK,
EASTON,	ALLENTOWN,
BETHLEHEM,	HAZLETON,

AND ALL POINTS IN THE

Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys.

Commodious Cars,
Smooth Track,
Fine Scenery,
Excellent Hotels

Are the Specialities of this Route.

Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.

The new road between the summit of the mountain and Wilkesbarre opens up views of unsurpassed beauty, and the new hotel provides the best and most ample accommodations for summer visitors.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal points, issued FROM TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at reduced rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.

Excursion Tickets to Wilkesbarre, good for ten days, issued any day. THROUGH TRAINS.

Cars leave the Depot, THIRD and THOMPSON Streets, at 7 30 A. M., 3·30 P. M., and 5·15 P. M.

For particulars, see time table in another column.

6 9 2mrp ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

Opened on the 1st Day of June, 1866

GEORGE J. BOLTON,

6 27 wfm2m PROPRIETOR.

NATIONAL HOTEL

AND

EXCURSION HOUSE,

Atlantic City, N. J.

The undersigned having leased the above favorite establishment, and having refitted and refurnished it throughout, it will be open for the reception of guests, on SATURDAY June 16, 1866.

The table will be supplied with the best the season affords including Oysters, Fish, Clams, etc. etc., and none but the purest Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., selected for the Bar.

Committees of Excursions will find it the only place in the city where they can be accommodated, having the largest ball-room, and music free of charge.

J. WILLETT, 6 14 1m PROPRIETOR.

LIGHT HOUSE COTTAGE,

Atlantic City, N. J.

JONAH WOOTTON & SON, PROPRIETORS,

Is now open for the season.

The best location on the Island, being the nearest house to the surf. A continuation of past patronage is respectfully solicited. 6 16 1mrp*

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

This new mammoth hotel, the largest in the country, is now open for the season. Accommodations for 1200 persons. Address SPRAGUE & STOKES, 6 18 1m Proprietors.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This spacious and elegant establishment will open for the reception of guests on or before the 27th day of June, 1866.

6 15 tmw2m ROBERT B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SURF HOUSE—ATLANTIC CITY.—The undersigned having disposed of his entire interest in the above house to Mr. WILLIAM T. CALEB, would respectfully solicit for him a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally extended to the House. 6 26 3t H. S. BENSON.

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL,

In Every Respect,

IS NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

ADDRESS,

WILLIAM T. CALEB,

6 26 1m PROPRIETOR.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Will open for the reception of guests on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866.

DODWORTH'S BAND engaged for the season.

Persons desiring to engage rooms will address

BROWN & WOELPPER,

PROPRIETORS, ATLANTIC CITY,

Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,

6 9 2mrp* Philadelphia.

THE WARM SPRINGS, NEAR HUNTINGDON, Pennsylvania.—This delightful summer resort, five miles north of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Huntingdon, Pa., is now open for the accommodation of visitors. The location is beautiful the water invigorating, fine grounds for hunting, driving, etc. Stone creek, near the Springs, affords good water for fishing. There is no more romantic spot in the country, and for invalids the fresh air and sweet scenery are especially desirable. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will issue excursion tickets to visitors from June 15 to October 1. Comfortable coaches run daily between the Springs and Huntingdon. For particulars address me, at Huntingdon, Pa.

WILLIAM J. GEISSINGER, Proprietor.

References—Hon. William A. Porter, Colonel Charles T. Matthews, Sansom street baths; L. T. Watson, Esq., President Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad Company; Colonel A. K. Chambers, firm of Chambers & Cattell, No 32 N. Third street; Charles M. Allmond, Esq., Proprietor Washington House. 6 20 1m*

BROWN'S MILLS BOARDING HOUSE.

The former patrons and friends of the Boarding House originally kept by the Brown family at Brown's Mills, in the township of Pemberton, county of Burlington, and State of New Jersey are hereby informed that the subscriber is now ready to accommodate all who will favor him with their company.

THOMAS SCATTERGOOD.

N. B.—Stages for the accommodation of passengers to and from Brown's Mills, will run from Pemberton to depot.

6 23sw2m JOHN HAVENS, Proprietor of Stages.

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1.

There has been added to this popular House, since last season, the entire Ocean House property, giving an ocean front of over 1200 feet, and over 300 rooms fronting and in full view of the sea.

A perfect system of sewerage and drainage has been completed, a feature possessed by few hotels outside of large cities.

The appointments of the House throughout have received a most careful supervision, suggested by the experience of past seasons. For apartments, address

J. F. CAKE, Congress Hall,

Hassler's Brass and String Band. 5 29 1t 14

THE TAMMANY HOUSE,

NORTH CAROLINA AVENUE,

NEAR THE DEPOT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The subscriber takes pleasure in informing his former patrons and the public, that the above house is now open where he will be happy to receive all who may favor him with a call.

In connection with the Hotel, he has opened a FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD ROOM.

ELIAS CLEAVER, 6 14 1m PROPRIETOR.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY.

The undersigned, having purchased the above well-known Hotel, and having refitted and returnished it in the best manner, will be prepared to accommodate guests on or about the 15th of JUNE, and will, by strict personal attention, make the "MERCHANTS"

THE HOTEL OF CAPE ISLAND.

We have engaged polite and attentive Waiters, and everything connected with the Hotel will be conducted in the best manner. Any information with regard to engaging Rooms, etc., may be obtained by applying to either of the Proprietors.

WILLIAM MCNUTT, Grocer, Southwest Corner of SEVENTEENTH and SANSOM Streets; or to

6 22 tf WILLIAM MASON, At the Hotel, CAPE ISLAND

COUNTRY BOARDING.—GOOD BOARD for a few persons can be had on a Farm near Fairville Station, Baltimore Central Railroad. Good water and shade and large rooms. Address F. MARTIN, Fairville, Chester county. References required. June 25, 1866. 6 26 6t*

BOARDING.

WEST PHILADELPHIA.—PLEASANT SECOND-STORY Front Room to let, with Board, in a private family. Address "D. J.," this office. 6 25 3t*

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, FOR the summer, at No 1039 CHESNUT street [6-27-6t

FOR CAPE MAY.

Tickets can be procured, and Baggage checked from dwellings direct to the Island, by application to

Graham's Baggage Express Office,

No. 102 South TWELFTH Street,

6 26 6t One door below Chesnut.

A CARD.

Special Notice to Our Old Friends and the Public Generally.

The JONES' One Price Clothing House, established sixteen years ago, is still in successful operation at the old location, No 604 MARKET Street, one door above Sixth, and has not changed its place or manner of doing business, which is exactly the same good old plan in operation for many years, namely, "One Price and no deviation." The clothing we make is of the most substantial character both as to materials and workmanship, so that our customers never can complain of either.

Our stock is large, and plain or fashionable people can be well suited. Our customers should be cautious to get in the right place as there is no other establishment in the city in our line of business strictly "one-price."

JONES'

ONE-PRICE CLOTHING,

No. 604 MARKET STREET,

ONE DOOR ABOVE SIXTH. [5 31 1m4p

RECONSTRUCTION

FOR THE SPRING OF 1866.

C. SOMERS & SON,

No. 625 CHESNUT Street,

(Under Jayne's Hall),

Have been enabled to so reduce the prices of Clothing, that those of small as well as those of large means may furnish themselves with a

NEW SPRING SUIT.

SPRING OVERCOATS,
ENGLISH WALKING COATS,
REGISTER AND FROCK COATS,
SPRING SACK COATS,
CASSIMERE SUITS TO MATCH.

At figures Astoundingly Low, as compared with war prices. An elegant stock of Uncut Goods for measure work. 5 31 1m4p

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[For Additional Local Items see Third Page.]

ALMOST A RIOT.—The neighborhood o Front and Reed streets was last evening the scene of a disgraceful disturbance, which was almost riotous in its proportions. There has been a feud of long standing between the residents of the district who are of opposite nationalities and creeds, and every now and then this breaks out afresh. On Monday the difficulty was commenced by certain parties who were proceeding down the river on an excursion.

In what particular manner or at what precise hour the trouble began last evening, it has not been possible to ascertain up to the time of our going to press, as no arrests have as yet been made. But about half-past 7 or 8 o'clock it is certain that there was collected on the corner of Front and Reed a large crowd of men, who were decidedly belligerent in disposition. There was unfortunately a pile of bricks a few doors from the corner, and from this source came the majority of the weapons used. Bottles, black-jacks, and knives were also in plentiful demand. The result was a considerable flow of blood, the principal sufferer being Thomas Reilly, living at No. 29 Reed street.

He was first struck in the face, and as he stepped backward caught by the heels and dragged into the street. At least so his own story runs. He certainly received the worst of it, one side of his face being pounded almost to a jelly.

In the effort to save her husband's life, Mrs. Reilly claims to have received a blow on the arm with a black-jack.

Thomas E. O'Riley, a young man living at No. 1321 South Front street, was also badly beaten about the head and face.

This happened near the corner of Second and Reed, a id after the conflict at the next corner had subsided, Joseph Kairns, living at No. 1332 Otsego street, was also pounded about the head and breast, as he was returning to his home with horse and cart. Both he and O'Riley claim to have had no connection whatever with the earlier part of the disturbance.

It is impossible to ascertain whether any other injuries were inflicted at this time, but it is quite likely, as some one ran into the drinking-saloon of J. F. Gallagher, on the northwest corner of Front and Reed streets, and returned immediately with an old cutlass, which he brandished in a fashion that put in peril all who came in his way.

A policeman appearing on the ground the rioters dispersed, and comparative quiet reigned until about half-past 10 or 11 o'clock, when it was again disturbed by the shooting of guns and pistols.

The trees, windows, and walls in the neighborhood bear full witness of this. One pistol ball passed through the door of a public house kept by Robert Barns, on the corner of Otsego and Reed streets, lodging in the opposite wall. During this part of the contest at least two men were wounded.

One of them, whose name we could not ascertain, but who is described as a delicate, genteel-looking young man, was carried into a drug store on Second street, below Reed, where a rifle bullet was extracted from his wrist.

Another young man, by the name of Andrew J. Hargesheimer, a member of the Shiffler Hose Company, and living at No. 319 Carpenter street, was taken to another drug store, and had a rifle bullet extracted from his knee.

During the firing of the guns and pistols a woman ran from the neighborhood to the Station House of the Second District for help; but by the time the Sergeant and his men had reached the spot, quiet was restored, and the streets were empty. The absence of the police during the progress of the two separate conflicts is easily accounted for.

The beat of the officer on duty in the neighborhood extends from Wharton to Mifflin streets, and from the river to Second street, and if he is in need of assistance he must go to Twentieth and Fitzwater streets to procure it.

We deem it high time that Councils had made the appropriations rendered necessary to carry out their recent action, looking towards a redistricting of this disorderly neighborhood.

DISTRESSING CASE OF DROWNING AT GLOUCESTER POINT.—A very distressing occurrence took place yesterday afternoon at Gloucester Point, involving the death by drowing of a gentleman of high respectability, and a resident of this city, named William Hale Mercer, a son of Mr. Mercer, President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia.

Mr. Mercer, in company with an acquaintance named Price, a naval officer, proceeded to Gloucester for the purpose of escaping from the intense heat of the city. While there they resolved to take a bath, and proceeding to the hotel, Mr. Mercer left his watch, pocket-book, and other valuables in the hands of the landlord for safe keeping. Thinking the weather was too warm for bathing, a postponement was determined on, and Mr. Mercer applied for and received the articles left at the hotel.

The two then proceeded towards the Fish House, when a bath was again resolved on, and both gentlemen deposited their clothes on the beach and entered the water. A schooner lay at anchor a short distance from the shore, and they attempted to swim out towards it, but before reaching it they became exhausted. Their condition was observed by the hands on the schooner, when a plank and other things were thrown them. Mr. Price succeeded in sustaining himself until rescued, but Mr. Mercer failed in the attempt, and met with a watery grave. The deceased had a large number of friends in this city who will greatly regret his death.

DESCENT BY THE POLICE THIS MORNING.—About one o'clock this morning the police of the Fifth District made a descent on a disorderly house in Locust street, near Twelfth, and arrested Sarah Campbell, the proprietress, and six female inmates, whose ages range from fourteen to twenty years. There were six other girls in the house, but they all managed to effect their escape out of the back windows and door.

Alderman Swift held Sarah Campbell to bail for keeping a disorderly house, and the others were held for future good behavior.

At an early hour this morning a low den at Seventh and St. Mary streets, kept by a man named Thomas Shull, was visited by the police, and Shull and two other men, and eight females, taken into custody. The men were colored, but the women were white, but of the lowest grade in the community. Alderman Swift committed the entire party.

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF A NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The corner-stone of the new Church of the Incarnation, Rev. Joseph D. Newlin, to be built at the southeast corner of Broad and Jefferson streets, is to be laid to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon at 5 P. M. The preliminary services will begin in the chapel. Rev. H. J. Morton, D. D., Chairman of the Standing Committee, will perform the ceremony of placing the stone in position, assisted by several clergymen. The edifice is to be a very noble one, and will prove a fine ornament to this beautiful portion of our city. It is to be built of Leiperville granite, relieved with cornices and ornaments of brown and Pictou stone. It is calculated to accommodate over one thousand persons. The interior will be cruciform in style and arrangement.

BOAT RUN DOWN AND BOY DROWNED.—About 7 o'clock last evening a small boat, containing three individuals named Job Rulon, Sr., Job Rulon, Jr., and George Andrews, was run into by the steamboat *Eclipse*, during her up trip from Gloucester, when near the coal-wharf, in the First Ward. The boat was smashed, and the party precipitated into the water. The two men were saved, but the boy, Job Rulon, who was about nine years of age, was drowned. He resided at No. 1234 Ross street, Eighteenth Ward. The hands on the *Eclipse* tried their best to avoid running the small boat down, but without avail.

FUNERAL OF CAPTAIN HARRINGTON.—The remains of Captain Purnell J. Harrington, late captain and pilot of the propeller *Edmund A. Souder*, were recovered in the Delaware river at Baker's Buoy, some sixty miles below Philadelphia, yesterday afternoon, and were interred this afternoon in the Wharton Street Cemetery. The funeral took place from the late residence of the deceased, in Washington avenue, and was attended by the shipmasters of this port, and also the members of Enterprise Lodge, No 201, I. O. of O. F., of which Captain Harrington was an honored member.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Last evening, about 5 o'clock, Mr. Harry Clarke, while playing a game of billiards with a friend, was taken suddenly ill, and after two hours' sickness, he died. He was attended by Drs. Gross, Beaumont, Hutchins, Hamilton, and one or two other medical gentlemen. Mr. Clarke was a young man of twenty-eight years, and he leaves a wife and child and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. He had many friends who prized him for his generosity and universal kindness, and his strictly upright character.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER, ETC.—Last evening a chap named Joseph Smith stole a bundle of clothing from a countryman in the neighborhood of South and Vernon streets. Officer Baymore undertook to arrest him, when Smith seized a hatchet and made an assault on the officer. He was secured and taken before Alderman Tittermary, who committed him to prison.

SLIGHT FIRE AT AN AUCTION STORE.—About 4½ o'clock this morning a slight fire occurred at the auction store of C. J. Wolbert, on Sixth street, below Market. A crate spontaneously ignited and burst, but the damage did not extend beyond the article mentioned.

STOP THIEF!—A STREET EXCITEMENT.—About 1 o'clock this afternoon considerable excitement was created on Chesnut street, as well as on Fourth, above Chesnut, by the pursuing of two young men down Chesnut street to Fourth and up Fourth to Ranstead place, where they suddenly darted into a tavern. The twain were followed in hot haste by a large number of persons, the majority of whom were anxious inquirers of what was the matter.

It appears that one of the two fugitives stole a watch and chain from a lady at Race and Eighth streets, and being detected, dropped the watch, and started on a run. His companion not desiring to lose the time-piece, picked it up, and started after his "pal." The cry of "stop thief" was raised, and they were pursued as stated above. One of the party was arrested in a tavern by Detective Levy, but the other managed to effect his escape over a back fence. The one arrested was taken to the Central Station, and will have a hearing this afternoon.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IS THE SURF House, at Atlantic City, whither all can repair to enjoy good rest and a good table as accompaniments to their enjoyment of the water and the air of the Ocean.

It is certainly one of the best regulated and most accommodating establishments at the seaside, and such of our readers as are fortunate enough or independent enough to tear themselves away from the city, during these terrible summer days, can do no better than accept of the hospitalities there offered them.

MEETING OF THE "BOYS IN BLUE."—A grand mass meeting of the "boys in blue" will be held on Thursday evening at Old York road and Buttonwood street. Speeches will be delivered by General John W. Geary, Mayor McMichael, Colonel William B. Mann, Colonel William B. Thomas, General Hartranft, General Fisher, and others. There will be a fine band of music and display of fireworks.

FOURTH OF JULY AT TUCKAHOE will be "done" in fine style this year. Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer will read the Declaration; Anthony Watson Atwood, Esq., of Philadelphia, will deliver the oration, and two members of Congress will make speeches. The evening will bring fireworks and a grand ball. It is estimated that six thousand people will attend the festivities.

VIOLENT ASSAULT.—Last evening a man named George Whitteman made a vigorous assault on a man named Gisss, or Glassner, who keeps a lager beer saloon at Ninth and Race streets. Whiteman used a knife freely, and cut his victim seriously about the head and other portions of his body. The parties are brothers-in-law, and some domestic misunderstanding caused the quarrel and led to the assault.

THE ATHLETICS VICTORIOUS.—The famous Athletic Base Ball Club left the city on Monday afternoon to try their skill against the three crack clubs of New York and vicinity. Yesterday afternoon the first game was played with the celebrated Union Club, of Morrisania, and it resulted in a victory for the Athletics, the score standing at the end of the game—Athletic, 33; Union, 20.

GOODS INJURED BY WATER.—Last evening the hydrant in Taylor & Warnock's store, No. 235 Arch street, was by some accident left running all night, and when the store was opened it was found that goods had been damaged to the extent of several thousand dollars.

A TILL TAPPER.—A man named Joseph Robinson went into Greaves' hotel, Spring Garden, above Twenty-third street, last evening, and tapped the till, abstracting about $6. He was arrested and taken before Alderman Hutchinson, who committed him.

LOOK OUT FOR MY TRUNKS.—Graham's Baggage Express Company, No. 102 South Twelfth street, will take your trunks from your dwelling, give you checks, and send them safely to Cape Island for you. Right to your cottage if you wish it.

A VIOLENT CHARACTER.—Thomas Bogan was so belligerently disposed last evening that he committed an assault and battery on Officer Wilcox. He took the coat off the officer's back, for which he was held in $400 bail by Alderman Allen.

BOGUS UNITED STATES DETECTIVES.—John Carpenter and John Spicer were arrested at Bridge avenue and Water streets for representing themselves to be United States Detectives, and arresting citizens in that locality. Alderman Massey held them in $800 bail each to answer.

A POLICEMAN SUN-STRUCK.—William Nesley, a police officer of the Eighth District, while on duty yesterday at Tenth and Buttonwood streets, was so overcome by the effects of the heat that he had to be carried home.

AN ALDERMAN TAKEN ILL.—At an early hour this morning, while Alderman Tittermary was engaged in hearing the police cases in his District, he was taken suddenly sick, and had to be conveyed home.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About 11½ o'clock last night, a rum still bursted at Twenty-third and Lombard streets, and created an alarm of fire. No particular damage was done.

CHOLERA.—In all time of pestilence, want of proper precaution destroys more lives than the disease itself. Should the Cholera visit us, the lives of nine out of ten of those who will be attacked may be saved by the timely use of *MARSDEN'S ASIATIC CHOLERA CURE*. No family should be without it, to be promptly administered when premonitory symptoms first make their appearance. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by all druggists.*

IMAGINATION.—
Imagination can do strange things,
Soaring aloft with fancy's wings;
The waking dreamer thinks he sees
Success in his magic reveries—
Imagines himself all right for life,
With boundless wealth and a charming wife,
Thinks that he owns a flowing well,
Pouring out more riches than I can tell;
Or fancies he truly can make the boast
That amongst all trades he sells the most;
But imagination need never go
To assist the firm of PERRY & Co.
Imagination won't help the buyer
Who *fancies* he buys the best attire;
But each day can the solid fact attest
The place to be suited with garments best,
That the "STAR" achieves every man's desire,
To be dressed in the CHEAPEST and BEST attire.

WE ADVERTISE BEST ON THE BACKS OF OUR CUSTOMERS. EVERY GARMENT WE SELL IS A FIRST-CLASS RECOMMENDATION. Therein lies the secret of the long continued and still increasing rush to the "STAR." Our stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING IS IMMENSE, and from it all can be accurately fitted. Piece goods of every variety. Cutters of well-known ability and all who leave their measure are sure to be pleased. PRICES THE LOWEST IN PHILADELPHIA. Call and be satisfied.

STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
LOW PRICES AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,
No. 609 CHESNUT STREET, SIGN OF STAR,
PERRY & Co.

A SHREWD SAYING—
There is a proverb which declares
That a man, who, casn possessing,
Gives all his mind to sordid cares,
And denies himself each blessing,
Is like a donkey, grave, who bears
Bags of gold in weight distressing,
And all the while the hungry brute
On thistles is condemned to feed.
Such folly shun and buy a suit
From Tower Hall, where'er you need.
Linen Dusters.
Light Cassimere and Cloth, Alpacca, Drap d'Ete, Duck and Linen Sack Coats.
Light Cassimere, White and Colored Duck Skeleton Vests.
Light Cassimere, White, and Colored Duck, and all kinds of Linen Pants.
All kinds of Seasonable Clothing for Men's, Youths' and Boys' wear, in large supply at the lowest prices possible.
BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE UNION is the desire of every American. Reconstruction of the system when "run down" is the prime necessity of every one. How the Constitution of the United States may be restored is a debatable question, even with wise and good men—but there is no question that the enfeebled human constitution may be restored by the use of *MARSDEN'S CALISAYA TONIC. Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by all druggists.*

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.—The Homœopathic system of medical practice has become one of the fixed institutions of American society. It can hardly any longer be considered an experiment. Dr. Humphreys, whose advertisement appears in our columns this week, has long and successfully given his attention to the preparation of specifics for the various ills which flesh is heir to, and is placing them in the reach of all who may wish to test their virtues.—*Dunkirk Journal*. Depot, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

THOMAS S. HARDEY, writing of DAVIS' PAIN KILLER, from Sangoon, Burmah, says:—
"It is becoming very popular; and in several instances I am assured that the cholera has been arrested and life preserved by its use. The late prevalence of cholera here has swept off about all the Pain Killer I had, and purchasers looking to me for a supply will be disappointed by my inability to supply them. Please send me an invoice of $150 worth by the first opportunity."

IF PEOPLE WHO SUFFER from the dull stupidity that meets us everywhere in spring, and too often in all seasons of the year, knew how quick it could be cured by taking *Ayer's Sarsaparilla* to purge the bile from their systems, we should have better neighbors as well as clearer heads to deal with.

CRYSTAL MINT-DROPS.—At this season of the year, and particularly for tourists, these confections should not be overlooked. They are calculated to prevent derangements of the system caused by heat and sudden changes of the weather.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
Manufacturer,
No. 1210 Market street.

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.—Every lady is interested in looking as well as possible. Nothing contributes so much to the personal charms of the fair sex as the use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm. The least attractive skin is by it rendered soft, clear, pretty. For sale by all druggists at 50 cents per bottle. We regard it as indispensable to every lady's toilet.

EVERYBODY IS EXHAUSTED by the weather, and the weather has nearly exhausted the large supply of Summer Clothing at Charles Stokes & Co.'s one price, under the Continental. A few of those choice low-priced summer suits yet on hand. Now is the cheapest time to buy.

PURE GINGER CONFECTIONS.—Admirably adapted to the summer season.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
Manufacturer,
No. 1210 Market street.

REDUCED PRICES.—Splendid styles of Photographs, every variety, executed in superior manner, at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Persons desiring any will find them of greatest accuracy.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch and Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. No. 730 Chesnut street.

CONGRESS CAKE, made and sold only by G. Byron Morse, No. 904 Arch street.

"Lubricative packing for steam engines.—for terms see 723 chesnut st., phila., and 26 dey st., new york."

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

1881 COUPONS, DUE JULY 1st,
and
Compound Interest Notes,
Wanted by
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 S. Third street.

7-30s, 5-20s, 1881s, 10-40s, Compound Interest Notes, and Gold and Silver bought and sold by
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 S. THIRD STREET.

POPULAR TAILORING,—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

MOORE—SOFFE.—On the 25th instant, by Rev. G. W. Brindle, at Central M. E. Parsonage, No 1333 Vine street, JOSHUA MOORE, Esq., to Mrs. SARAH W. SOFFE, all of this city.

DIED.

HARRINGTON.—Drowned, on the 24th instant, Captain PURNELL J. HARRINGTON, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, Enterprise Lodge, No. 201, I. O. of O. F., also the captains, shipowners, and pilots, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 35 Washington avenue, this (Wednesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street Church Cemetery. §

LINCK.—On the 25th instant, JOHN LINCK, in the 82d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, George Beck, No. 1908 Parrish street, on Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

MONTGOMERY.—On the 24th instant, MARY S., wife of Charles E. Montgomery, and daughter of Charles and the late Margaret Isard, aged 29 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 112 Mary street, on Thursday, the 28th instant.

WAYNE.—On Monday morning, the 25th instant, BENRIETTA, wife of Edward C. Wayne.

Funeral services at the Church of the Nativity, on Thursday, the 28th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

THE PEA AND BEAN SHELLERS OF THE family size will shell as fast as four persons by hand; and for hotels as fast as seven persons. Retail prices $3 to $6 and wholesale at the manufacturers' prices by their agents, TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

EYE PROTECTORS FOR GUARDING THE Eyes from cinders, dust, etc., while travelling on railroads or otherwise, for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

HERE! MY LADS!! WE HAVE IRON Stilt Fixtures, which may be raised or lowered so as to make long or short steps, and Iron Quoits. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

HATS AND CAPS.

HARRY B. McCALLA, HATTER, informs his numerous friends and customers that have not yet been favored by the new occupants of the store he established in Chesnut street above Eighth, that he is in no way connected with it, notwithstanding their numerous misrepresentations to that effect, to sell to his customers, but that he can be found at C. McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, No. 613 CHESNUT Street third door above New Bulletin Office, where he can offer them better bargains and larger stock to select from.

McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, NO. 613 CHESNUT Street.—Every hat has the lowest price marked on it in plain figures. Call and examine the immense stock and get a bargain.

STRAW HATS AND SUMMER HATS.—Five thousand of the newest style Hats, at prices 25 per cent less than elsewhere, at McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE No. 613 CHESNUT Street, third door above New Bulletin Office.

STRAW HATS RETAILED AT WHOLESALE prices. Biggest assortment in this town, at McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, No. 613 CHESNUT Street. Every article has price marked on it in plain figures.

STRAW AND SUMMER HATS.—Biggest stock, biggest variety, and lowest prices in this city, at McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, No. 613 CHESNUT Street, third door above New Bulletin Office. You can save from 50 cents to $1 on a single article.

HARRY B. McCALLA RETURNS HIS sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers who have followed him from Chesnut, above Eighth (of which he had sole charge from 1859), to the NEW STORE, No. 613 CHESNUT Street, and informs them that he can now sell them Hats and Caps 25 per cent less than heretofore. Don't forget the Number, 613. 6 13

HATS, STRAW GOODS, ETC.,
RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
BARNES, OSTERHOUT, HERRON & CO.,
S. E. Cor. Fourth and Chesnut Sts.,
Are now closing out at retail their extensive stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,
Consisting of Straw, Felt, etc., of the latest styles and improvements,
At Wholesale Prices.
6 20 wfm2m5p]
Those in want of Goods of this description can SAVE at least ONE PROFIT by purchasing here.

IF YOU WISH TO BUY A HAT FIFTY cents cheaper than you can anywhere else in the city, call at PRESTON'S,
6 1 1m No. 218 South THIRD Street, Philada.

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·50, $1·75.
H. DIXON,
4 18wfm No. 218 EIGHTH Street.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS'
HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

HAVE PROVED, FROM THE MOST AMPLE experience, an entire success; Simple—Prompt—Efficient, and Reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable. They have raised the highest commendation from all, and will always render satisfaction.

Nos.		Cents.
1,	Cures **Fevers**, Congestion, Inflammations	25
2,	" **Worms**, Worm-Fever, Worm-Colic	25
3,	" **Crying**-Colic, or Teething of Infants	25
4,	" **Diarrhœa** of children or adults	25
5,	" **Dysentery**, Griping, Bilious Colic	25
6,	" **Cholera-Morbus**, Vomiting	25
7,	" **Coughs**, Colds, Bronchitis	25
8,	" **Neuralgia**, Toothache, Faceache	25
9,	" **Headaches**, Sick-Headache, Vertigo	25
10,	" **Dyspepsia**, Bilious Stomach	25
11,	" **Suppressed**, or painful Periods	25
12,	" **Whites**, too profuse Periods	25
13,	" **Croup**, Cough, difficult Breathing	25
14,	" **Salt Rheum**, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15,	" **Rheumatism**, Rheumatic Pains	25
16,	" **Fever & Ague**, Chill Fever, Agues	50
17,	" **Piles**, blind or bleeding	50
18,	" **Ophthalmy**, and sore or weak Eyes	50
19,	" **Catarrh**, acute or chronic, Influenza	50
20,	" **Whooping-Cough**, violent Coughs	50
21,	" **Asthma**, oppressed Breathing	50
22,	" **Ear Discharges**, Impaired Hearing	50
23,	" **Scrofula**, enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24,	" **General Debility**, Physical Weakness	50
25,	" **Dropsy**, and scanty Secretions	50
26,	" **Sea-Sickness**, sickness from riding	50
27,	" **Kidney-Disease**, Gravel	50
28,	" **Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions**, involuntary Discharges	1.00
29,	" **Sore Mouth**, Canker	50
30,	" **Urinary Weakness**, wetting bed	50
31,	" **Painful Periods**, with Spasms	50
32,	" **Sufferings** at change of life	1.00
33,	" **Epilepsy**, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance	1.00
34,	" **Diphtheria**, ulcerated Sore Throat	50

FAMILY CASES.

$5 large vials, morocco case, and book complete	$10 00
20 large vials, in morocco, and book	6 00
20 large vials, plain case, and book	5 00
15 boxes (Nos. 1 to 15), and book	3 00

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Mahogany cases, 10 vials, with book	$10 00
Single vials, with directions	1 00

☞ These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address
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HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,
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FOURTH OF JULY—1866.

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INSTRUCTION.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH.
Boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on THURSDAY, September 20.
French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
Primary Department, $60 per annum.
Day Scholars per annum, $100.
Day Boarding Pupils, $200.
MADAME D'HERVILLY,
6 22 fmw4m Principal.

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

Confirmations, and Consuls Recognised.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Proceedings of Congress To-day

ELECTION IN TEXAS.

Politics in Louisiana.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, June 27.

The Charges against General Kilpatrick.

The charges against General Kilpatrick, United States Minister to Chili, is that of having introduced a woman of doubtful reputation in respectable families in Chili.

Paupers in Tennessee.

The Legislature of Tennessee having passed a statute making it the duty of the civil authorities of the State to provide for all paupers and sick freed men, orders have been given by the Government for the discontinuance of the Freedmen's Bureau relief establishment in that State on the 30th of June.

Certificates of Indebtedness.

Notice is given to holders of Certificates of Indebtedness issued under the acts of Congress approved March 1st and 17th, 1862, that the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with said acts and the tenor of said certificates, is prepared to redeem before maturity all Certificates of Indebtedness falling due after August 31, 1866, with accrued interested thereon, if presented for redemption on or before July 15, 1866, and that hereafter such certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be paid on presentation at this department, with interest only to said 15th of July. The above notice, taken in connection with that of the 22d ultimo, calls in all outstanding Certificates of Indebtedness.

Senate Confirmations.

The Senate, in executive session yesterday, confirmed the following nominations:—

To be Consuls, George W. Bowrie, of California, at Canton; Charles Muellert, of Ohio, at Amsterdam; David H. Strother, of West Virginia, at Buenos Ayres; W. P. Atwell, of Wisconsin, at Maracaibo; George W. Dodge, of Vermont, at Bremen.

The Senate also confirmed the following nominations:—

To be Collectors of Internal Revenue—N. P. Knapp, Tenth Collection District of Illinois; W. H. Markle, Twenty-first Collection District of Pennsylvania; C. L. Mann, First Collection District of Illinois.

To be Assessors of Internal Revenue—Robert Clark, Thirteenth District of Pennsylvania; Thomas Orton, Sixth District of Pennsylvania.

To be Deputy Postmasters—E. H. Shelly, Rome, N. Y.; Moses S. Wood, Clinton, N. Y.; Charles A. Hopkins, Utica; Daniel Mace, Lafayette, Ind.; A. M. Abrugh, Bowling Green, Wisconsin.

Indian Affairs.

Orrin Guernsey, special Indian Commissioner, reports to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under date of Fort Reilly, June 12, that councils had been held with the tribes with which we made treaties last fall. They have suffered much during the past hard winter—some of them actually starving to death—but notwithstanding this, they have been very quiet, and have observed their treaty stipulations faithfully, which was certainly doing better, Mr. Guernsey says, than white men would have done under the circumstances.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in a letter to the Secretary of the Interior, recommends the dismissal of Indian Agent Bryson, of the Smith River Reservation, for having inflicted capital punishment upon an Indian who had killed another in that locality, as there is no authority for an agent to act in capital offenses where the civil law is in force.

Consuls Recognized.

S. F. Packer has been recognized by the President as Vice-Consul of Sweden and Norway at Key West, and August Heck as Consul for Hesse-Darmstadt at Chicago, Illinois.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 27.

Senate.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported adversely on the House bill directing the Secretary of War to purchase Duganne's tactics for the use of the Army.

Mr. Wade (Ohio), from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to reannex the county of Alexandria to the District of Columbia.

Mr. Anthony (R. I.) introduced a bill to establish post routes between the United States and Europe, and reduce the cost of transportation of the mails. Referred to the Committee on Post Routes and Post Roads.

The bill to aid in the construction of telegraph lines was then taken up.

House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Eggleston (Ohio) the Senate joint resolution for the construction of a railroad bridge across the Cuyahoga river over and upon the Government piers at Cleveland, Ohio, was taken up, read three times, and passed.

On motion of Mr. Kasson (Iowa) the Committee on Appropriations was discharged from the further consideration of the Senate joint resolution for the payment of certain Kentucky militia forces, and the Senate bill to settle the claims of the State of Kansas for the services of her militia, and the same were referred to the Committee on Claims.

The Senate bill, further to prevent smuggling, came up as the unfinished business of yesterday, and was discussed during the morning hour by Messrs. Eliot, Humphrey, and Hale.

Louisiana Politics.

NEW ORLEANS, June 26.—A caucus of the 1867 Convention was held to-day. Reporters are excluded, excepting the correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, which paper, it is understood, will be the official organ. Judge Durel, the President of the Convention, was called upon to preside, but declined, whereupon he came in for considerable censure. Judge Howell, President *pro tem*, was then authorized to counsel with the Governor, and in connection with him call for the assembling of a Convention.

A proclamation, it is expected, will be issued the day after to-morrow for the assembling of the Convention the latter part of July. The object of the Convention is understood to be the ratification of the Constitutional amendments.

The Election in Texas.

GALVESTON, Texas, June 26.—The Union vote is larger than was anticipated, and will probably be one-third when the western and central counties are heard from. Travers county, containing the seat of Government (with two precincts to hear from), gives Throckmorton 406, Reese 226; for Representative, Hancock (Conservative), has 275, and Gray (Union), 212. The Conservative vote is solid for the amendments to the State Constitution and the Union vote is against them.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions.—Judges Pierce and Ludlow.—The hour of ten having arrived, their Honors the Judges having taken their seats upon the bench, and the formality of the opening of the court having been gone through by the Crier, the business of the Court was at once commenced.

The application for having a day fixed for the trial of William Maguire indicted for murder was renewed. The prisoner's physician, Dr. Smith, having said in his testimony that he considered Maguire perfectly sane, the District Attorney named the 20th of September next as the day for the trial.

Application was then made requesting the Court to admit the prisoner to bail, upon the ground of his having remained in prison for more than a term without having trial. He was committed some time previous to May, 1864, and was arraigned in October, 1864. His insanity was tried before a jury on the 16th of January.

The matter was held over till the records of the prison could be produced.

At 11 o'clock, Sarah Gibb was arraigned upon a charge of murder in the killing of Neily Taylor, on the corner of Seventh and Spruce streets, on the 27th of April last, and pleaded not guilty. Her trial was at once commenced. A number of jurors were challenged.

The jury-box being filled, the prisoner was told to stand up, and also the jurors, and were told to look upon each other, while the clerk read to them the bill of indictment.

The Commonwealth opened by presenting to the jury the facts which they proposed to prove. On the evening of the 27th of April, on Spruce street, near Seventh, a crowd of persons were standing in conversation, Ellen Taylor, the deceased, being present.

The prisoner, while passing by, was thrown to the ground by her dress catching upon a door-scraper. Ellen Taylor laughed at her. Sarah Gibb walked past her and stopped at the corner of Seventh street; then she asked deceased if she was laughing at her; deceased replied that she was. Both parties went across the street and engaged in an excited quarrel, which grew to a fight between the parties prisoner and deceased.

While they were struggling on the ground, the prisoner drew some sharp instrument, likely a knife, and inflicted a fatal wound upon deceased just above the eye. As we have said, the instrument penetrated the upper part of the eye, and entered a portion of the brain. The instrument with which the wound was inflicted has never been seen since that night.

The deceased arose, having a frightful gash above her eye, and walked a little beyond Sixth street, where she fell upon a cellar-door. In this position she was found by a policeman, who carried her to the Pennsylvania Hospital. She remained in the hospital until her death, which took place on the second day after she was wounded.

It is alleged by the Commonwealth that this wound given by the prisoner was the cause of death; that by this wound excessive external bleeding was caused, and internal bleeding also, the blood settling on the brain, so as to form a heavy clogging there, this causing death.

One of the resident physicians of the Hospital, who assisted in the post mortem examination of the body, stated that upon removing the skin around the wound over the right eye, it was discovered that the instrument that caused the wound had struck the skull just above the eye, chipping off a small piece, and had passed over the orbit of the eye and entered the brain just at the angle of the eye.

That this caused great bleeding on the brain and around the brain, which probably did a great deal in bringing on death; that, according to his judgment, death was caused by a sharp instrument penetrating the cavity of the skull, and the cavity and substance of the brain. He stated that the height of deceased was about five feet eleven inches, and her weight about one hundred and forty pounds; also, that in other respects deceased was perfectly sound.

A witness for the Commonwealth stated that, as soon as the prisoner had extricated her hoopskirt or dress from the door-scraper, she went in the middle of the street; that Neily Taylor immediately flew at her and attacked her; they closed and fell to the ground; they fought two or three minutes, when the prisoner ran off and the deceased arose with her face covered with blood.

The Commonwealth have not yet concluded the examination of their witnesses.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Cotton dull at 38@39c for middlings. Flour steady; sales of 7000 bbls. at $6 20@9 80 for State; $8 55@13·75 for Ohio; $6 20@9 50 for Western; $10 10@17 for Southern; and $8 65@

LITERATURE.

FOOT-PRINTS OF A LETTER-CARRIER; OR, A HISTORY OF THE WORLD'S CORRESPONDENCE. By James Rees. J. B. Lippincott & Co.: Philadelphia.

A field never before attempted to be covered has been selected by Mr. Rees, and he has succeeded in throwing out a number of small lights which illumine without entirely enlightening it. It would seem as though he settled upon no fixed system in arranging his work, but pitchforked together all the raw material which came within his control. While he presents to us a few new facts, yet the chief merit consists in having in one volume what was heretofore scattered through newspapers, and known only by oral acquaintance to our people. The indefinite title of the book favors this, making it a sort of universal repository for everything, from "Franklin's Grave" to the franking privilege We believe, that, so far as the Post-Office and postal system are concerned, he has treated of them very thoroughly, but in a manner entirely too desultory to be recommended. The writer begins with the origin of writing, a subject on which he is evidently in the dark, and comes by a natural transition on to the commencement of the system of Post Offices which now abound. Of these he speaks intelligently, although in many cases we cannot agree with his views. For instance, on page 339 he favors the abolition of the law of 1825, which authorizes "every printer of newspapers to send one paper to each and every other printer of newspapers within the United States free of postage." He argues that the system should be abolished, as it gives but small privileges to the publisher who is not entitled to any, and at the same time involves an enormous expense to the United States. The taxes are paid by the people, and if those privileges awarded to the people be increased thereby, who should object to the expense? Every one reads a newspaper, and when it is remembered that every copy of a good paper is compiled of extracts taken from hundreds of sources, the importance of having every facility for securing them becomes apparent. If the free law was abolished a paper would be restricted in its exchanges, only the best would be taken, and many of the occasional good things which appear in a generally bad paper would be lost. It is, in fact, the same as though a copy of every newspaper was sent free to every house in our land, for they get the cream of its contents for their three cents in a daily paper. It is far more for the public good than for the publisher's good, that the present excellent law operates. The whole work, however, is interesting, and should be read by those who admire desultory literature. The following sketch of the Railroad Postal system is worthy of republication:—

"This system, which was suggested by the celebrated Rowland Hill, originated at a period in English postal history when the requirements of trade and commerce demanded a revisal of the code. Perhaps no man was better qualified for the purpose than was Mr Hill. In 1838 railroad post offices were in use for mail bags. Each railway company provided a car, when desired to do so by the Postmaster-General, for the exclusive use of the mails. These cars were fitted up with boxes to facilitate the distribution and reception of the mails. On the London and Liverpool Road (1839) it required the constant and active employment of two clerks to assort, receive, and hand out the mails; such is the rapidity of travel, and so numerous are the post offices upon this route. Subsequently these cars were used for the distribution of letters to large cities, by assorting them on the routes. Not only were such distributions made on the cars for all the principal stations on the line of the railroads before the arrival of the cars, but distributions for the offices connected with the stations, and therefore incidentally for the entire district of country through which the lines are in operation. It was some time before our postal department could be made sensible of the necessity of the system in our country. Perhaps no other country in the world possessed a larger amount of railroad travel and postal extent than ours, and yet the spirit of old fogyism was hard to be subdued in the encounter Young America had with it on this subject, nor was it until the cars were almost forced upon the department (experimentally) that they were first introduced. These experiments were made on the routes from Chicago, Illinois, to Clinton, Davenport, and Dubuque, Iowa, with the most satisfactory results, as were those between Washington and New York. The attention of the public was called to this new postal system by the Postmaster-General (William Dennison) in his report for the fiscal year 1854, who stated "that cars requisite for the purpose are prepared for one daily line between New York and Washington, and, by means of clerks taken temporarily from the Post Offices at Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, letters intended for distribution at either of these points are distributed in the cars, and so arranged that they can be despatched without delay on connecting lines.'

"Among the railroads upon which these cars are placed are the Pennsylvania Central, between Philadelphia and Pittsburg; in fact, the system is now so fully established that it has become an essential element in the whole organization of the postal department. Those employed in the several Post Offices from which the light of order radiates, under this new system, can fully appreciate the advantages resulting from it, as merchants and others already acknowledge,

'This radiated head of the Phœnix,'

as it rises above the ashes of the old *fogy* system.

"Mail matter from every direction will reach our citizens much earlier—in most cases several hours sooner. This will show at once how essential to our merchants is this new improvement; nor can we at this early period of its introduction calculate all the advantages likely to result from it. The idea of a Post Office performing its distributing duties on a railway, going at the rate of thirty miles an hour, is one of those scintillations of genius which only emits light once in a century—that century the present."

—T. B. Peterson has issued during the past week another edition of Mr. Gaskell's short stories including "The Grey Woman," "The Doom of Joe Griffiths," and others. It is like all that has flowed from that authoress—a most entertaining and absorbing work. Its old popularity will secure it renewed favor. The same house has just commenced to receive the advanced proof sheets of a novel by Mrs. Henry Wood, which we anticipate with pleasure.

—The *United States Service Magazine* has a spicy article on "Nicknames," from which we make the following extracts:—

Most popular military commanders have received nicknames. Soldiers delight to throw that charm around a beloved leader, and thus to draw him closer to them—a very pardonable familiarity. Affection soon finds a term less formal than the official title. But the war of the Rebellion has been strangely destitute of them. With the exception of Fighting Joe, Baldy Smith, Bull Sumner, and Stonewall Jackson, there are none which have been generally received and used. At one time Kilpatrick was called the Raider, but there soon sprang up so many of the latter that it ceased to be a distinguishing mark, and fell into disuse before it was really accepted. General Thomas, also, is said to have been called Pa Thomas in the Army of the Tennessee. Why we have so few, it is difficult to understand. Sheridan certainly seems to possess the qualities which should have secured him an endearing name. Perhaps we are too practical and have too little imagination and poetry about us. During our whole existence as a Government, there are but few that have become historical. Washington had none which met with general acceptation. He was too distant and reserved. Mr. Robert C. Winthrop discovered that he was called 'Old Rosa' somewhere in Virginia, but it was certainly not a name universally received

We have Marion, the Swamp Fox; Sumter, the Game Cock; General Wayne, Mad Anthony; Captain Henry Lee, Light Horse Harry; General Taylor, Rough and Ready; General Jackson, Old Hickory (curiously translated by a French paper, "Vieux Noyer"—*N. Y. Albion*, January, 1861); Henry Clay, the Millboy of the Slashes; Webster, Black Dan; Douglas, the Little Giant; Van Buren, the Little Magician; President Harrison, Tippecanoe; Fremont, the Pathfinder; Old Fogyism or Public Functionary Buchanan; Tyler, the Accidency President; and Honest Old Abe.

The deportment of neither Marlborough nor Wellington was calculated to make them personally popular. The insatiable avarice, inordinate ambition, and conceit of the former, encouraged by his wife, who possessed them in even a greater degree than he, seemed to expose him rather to the contempt and hate of his countrymen. But his military successes were so unprecedented and so gratifying to the pride of the English, that his faults were overlooked, and, besides heaping upon him immense treasures and honor, they gave him the flattering sobriquet of Corporal Joan. Marlborough, Cumberland, and Wellington were, each in their day, called "the Duke," and they are the only three in English history who have been so *distinguished*. The Duke of Cumberland was likewise stigmatized as The Butcher, on account of the cruelties perpetrated by him in quelling the rebellion of 1745. Amongst military heroes we also find the following:—Gonsalvo de Cordova, the Great Captain; General Grey, afterwards Earl Grey, father of the Prime Minister, No Flint, because he always used the bayonet; Clavershouse, The Chief of Tophet, and Bloody Clavershouse; Clive, called by the Indians *sabut Jung*, the Daring in War; Soult, le Vieux Revnard; Murat, le Beau Sabreur; Edward I, the Hammer of the Scotch; Charles XII, Iron Head, on account of his obstinacy; Daun, the Austrian Fabius; Prince Rupert, called Prince Robber by the Parliamentarians. Wellington has also been called the Iron Duke.

Perhaps no man ever deserved to inspire popularity less than Frederick the Great, seemingly utterly regardless of the lives and property of his subjects, and the peace and welfare of the realm, he plunged headlong into the most bloody, and what must have appeared the most hopeless of wars. Yet the position was so bold a one; the attitude of little, hitherto comparatively insignificant Prussia, now opposed to the three mighties nations of the continent so grand; his military genius, the promptness and rapidity of his marches, his victories so wonderful; the importance wrung for Prussia out of the discomfiture of her enemies so flattering to the national pride; that he, the cause of it, became to many, particularly the old enemies of Austria, a most an object of adoration, and they loved to call him Alter Fritz.

Napoleon, who possessed in an eminent degree the shining qualities which secure popularity and affection for a military commander, was at one time known amongst his troops as *le Petit Caporal*, a name well won on the bridge of Lodi. He tells of himself that one night, when Emperor, he attempted to pass a sentinel without the countersign, but was stopped, the soldier telling him that were he the Little Corporal himself he should not do it. Napoleon had to make a long detour to reach his quarters, and the soldier was promoted. This name appears, however, later to have given way to the title of L'Empereur." Perhaps it appeared to them too great a familiarity thus to speak of one in their eyes so far above the rest of men, and whom they had been taught and had learned to worship as an idol. He was also familiarly called Bony by English sailors.

English political history is full of nicknames. Thus, taking them at random, we find George II called the Captain, because he was supposed to be good for nothing else and because as such he had conducted himself with gallantry at Dettingen; George III, Farmer George, on account of his love for farming; the Earl of Mar called Bobbing John, on account of his frequent changes between the Stuart and Hanover interests; Chatham, the Great Commoner; Sir Spencer Speech Hamilton, who upon one occasion made an excellent speech in Parliament and scarcely ever afterwards opened his mouth. An interesting work, entitled "England under the House of Hanover, etc., illustrated from the caricatures and satires of the day, by Thomas Wright," is authority for the following, for the explanation of some of which we must, for want of space, refer to the book itself: Sandys, the Motion Maker; Horace Walpole, the Balancing Master; Lord Sandwich, Jemmy Twicher; George Grenville, Gentle Shepherd; Fox, the Young Cub and Niger; Colonel George Onslow, Cocking George; Lord North, Boreas; Addington, the Doctor. The adherents of Fox, thrown out in the election of 1784, were called Fox's Martyrs; his ministry, All the Talents and The Broad Bottoms. The mistresses of George I were nicknamed the Elephant, Maypole, etc.; Princess Augusta, wife of Frederic, Prince of Wales, The Witch. The ladies of the high posts and some influence in the last half of the last century, Lady Buckinghamshire, Lady Archer, and Lady Mount Edgcombe, were called Faro's daughters, on account of their passion for gambling.

James Stuart, Earl Murray, bastard brother of Mary, Queen of Scots, was called the Good Regent; Cromwell, Old Noll; the Earl of Warwick, the King Maker; and James I, who disgusted the world with his sickening favoritism, always called Charles I "Babie Charles," and the Duke of Buckingham "Steenie," on account of his supposed resemblance to a picture of St. Stephen. It is amusing at this time to recall a nickname of Lord John Russell, who, during the discussion on the Reform bill, said that it was the last with which he would meddle—it was the finality bill—and was hence called Finality John. He is also known as Johnny Russell and Little Lord John.

From the English bar we gather quite a number: Lord Eldon, Old Bags, because, as Lord Chancellor, he carried the bag with the seals; Erskine, Counsellor Ego, on account of his egotism; Sir William Jones, Linguist Jones; Hardwicke, Judge Gripus, on account of his avarice, and Sir Fletcher Norton, Sir Bull-face Double-Fee, for the same reason; Thurlow, a man of the most violent temper and rude manners, The Tiger; Sergeant Cockie, The Almighty of the North, because of his powers of persuasion; Sir Vicary Gibbes, Sir Vinegar Gibbes; Lord Keeper Finch, The Silver-tongued Counsel; Chief Baron Thompson, who used to check witnesses by calling out "stay, stay!" was called the Old Stay-maker. Swift, referring to Lord Cowper's early faults, called him "Will Bigamy." Sir John Sylvester, son of a Jew or Portuguese, and very dark, was nicknamed Black Jack. It is of him that Johnson has said: "A scoundrel! who spent his life in charging a pop-gun against Christianity; and a coward! who, afraid of the report of his own gun, left half a crown to a hungry Scotchman to draw the trigger after his death." Mr. Parsons, in his life of Chief Justice Parsons of Massachusetts says that he was called by his enemies The Giant of the Law.

—From a pleasant and carefully prepared article in the *Galaxy* on "Torturing the Alphabet," we select the following paragraphs:—

Authors have occasionally amused themselves by constructing Lipograms, or writings in which a certain letter is entirely excluded. We are told of a Latin prose work of Fulgentius, in twenty-three chapters, according to the order of the Latin alphabet, in the first of which *a* was omitted, in the second *b*, and so on to the last letter. The criticism of Jami, the Persian author, on a poem of this kind, in which the letter *Alif* did not occur, was:—"It would be better if all the letters were left out." Yet, perhaps, this kind of literature might be rendered useful for persons who, on account of some impediment of speech, are unable to pronounce certain sounds.

Punch announces a new volume, entitled "Lispings from Low Latitudes," edited by Lady Dufferin. The first poem begins:—

"Tho' thplendid the Thummer thun th'thines,
Thweet thunth'thine theemth tholemn to thee,
When the Thouth through the thtorm-thyaken pineth,
Thweepth a thong to the thoil of the free."

Suppose a lover to whom *s* was so terribly desired to serenade his lady; with what a relieved and grateful soul would he seize upon the following beautiful song, in which the obnoxious letter has no place:—

"Oh! come to-night; for naught can charm
The weary time when thou'rt away.
Oh! come; the gentle moon hath thrown
O'er bower and hall her quivering ray.
The heather-bell hath mildly flung,
From off her fairy leaf, the bright
And diamond dew-drop that had hung
Upon that leaf—a gem of light.
Then come, love, come!

"To-night the liquid wave hath not—
Illumined by the moon lit-beam
Playing upon the lake beneath,
Like frolic in an Autumn dream—
The liquid wave hath not, to-night,
In all her moonlit pride, a fair
Gift like to them that on thy lip
Do breathe and laugh, and home it there.
Then come, love, come!

"To-night! to-night! my gentle one,
The flower-bearing Amra tree
Doth long, with fragrant moan, to meet
The love-lip of the honey-bee.
But not the Amra tree can long
To greet the bee, at evening light,
With half the deep, fond love I long
To meet my Nama here to-night.
Then come, love, come."

The following poem on "Incontrovertible Facts," contains no vowel but o:—

"No monk too good to rob, or cog, or plot,
No fool se gross to bolt Scotch collops hot.
From Donjon tops no Oroncoko rolls.
Logwood, not lotos, floods Oporto's bowls.
Troops of old fosspots oft to sot consort.
Box tops odd schoolboys oft do flog for sport.
No cool monsoons blow soft on Oxford dons,
Orthodox jog-trot, book-worm Solomons!
Bold Ostrogoths of ghosts no horror show,
On London shop-fronts no hop-blossoms grow.
No clocks of gold no dodo looks for food.
On soft cloth footstools no old fox doth brood.
Long storm-tost sloops forlorn work on to port.
Rooks do not roost on spoons, nor woodcocks snort,
Nor dor on snowdrop or on coltsfoot roost,
Nor common frog concocts long protocols."

The following stanza contains the whole alphabet, and may be used as an exercise in teaching young children their letters:—

"God gives the grazing ox his meat,
And quickly hears the sheep's low cry,
But man, who tastes his finest wheat,
Should joy to lift his praises high."

The acrostic is now mostly confined to love-letters, in which the ardent if not verdant swain manages to introduce the name of his lady down the outside wall of his verse. To render it perfectly intelligible, the following lines are sometimes added in conclusion:—

"If the foregoing's read with care,
It names the fairest of the fair."

Yet the acrostic must be of ancient origin, for a copy of Greek verses is given in the life of Constantine by Eusebius, Bishop of Cæsarea, who died A. D. 340, which he states are by the Erythræan Sybil, and which are an acrostic, reading, "Jesus Christ, the Son of God, the Saviour."

Such ingenious tricks as concealing and yet retaining enduringly the name of the author of a poem by an acrostic, or beginning each chapter with successive letters of the alphabet, or with some acrostic, have been occasional in literature. Boccaccio has a poem of fifty cantos, which is an acrostic; and Lord North, in the Court of James I, wrote a set of sonnets, each beginning with a successive letter of the alphabet. Sir John Davis wrote twenty-six short poems, each of which is an acrostic on the words, "Elizabeth Regina." Desmond Ryan recently wrote in the *London Musical World* this acrostic on Adelina Patti:—

"Art and Genius burn within her,
Dearest fondling of the Graces!
Every charm is centred in her—
Like a Poet's page her face is!
In her voice the lark is thrilling—
Now to weep the heart is willing—
And now with joy and light 'tis filling!

Praised, admired, two worlds all hail her—
Artless, pure, no tongues assail her!
Treasured friends can never fail her!
Tell me, sooth, whose praise all that is?
I say, ADELINA PATTI'S!"

The acrostic may be written at the end of the poem, or to read from the second letter or word instead of the first, or the like. A short time ago the Ohio *Statesman* printed an acrostic introducing it as a "patriotic effusion," which pronounced the editor "a great jackass, and a vile old rat to boot."

Edgar A. Poe, who had a remarkable talent for whatever in literature required constructive dexterity, made several curious crypto-anagrams, whose key-word consisted of the first letter of the first line, the second of the second, and so on.

Letter puzzles are sometimes very entertaining. But the simplest sort of riddle in the world to answer is that which commences after this fashion:—

"I'm found in the sun, but not in the moon,"

and which has some letter for an answer. It is no excuse for it that Byron has written an excellent one on the letter H. Some letter puzzles are, however, made quite curious by a diagrammatic arrangement. Such a one is:—

C C
S I

The answer is, "The season is backward" (the C's on "is" backward).

—Charles Lanman, author of the "Dictionary of Congress," published in last week's *Round Table* a delightful sketch of the late W. W. Seaton, of the *National Intelligencer*. He concludes with the following pleasant reminiscence:—

"Perhaps the most intimate friend that Daniel Webster had in Washington was Mr. Seaton. There was no one, out of his own family, to whom the great statesman was so warmly attached. A part of almost every evening, when not engaged at home or elsewhere, was spent by him in the family sitting-room of Mr. Seaton, with the ladies of his family, or *tete-a-tete* with him in winter at the fireside, or in evening strolls in summer. The letters and familiar notes that passed between them are numerous and interesting; and, as the eyes of the world are at this moment especially fixed upon Austria, we may with propriety give the following incident. The day before the famous Hulsemann letter was transmitted to Congress, Mr. Webster sent it to Mr. Seaton to read. After it was returned, and on the morning it was to be sent to the Senate, it occurred to Mr. Seaton that the word "patch," as compared to a great empire, would appear rather undiplomatic or beneath the dignity of such a State paper, and like an attempt to belittle an adversary Government, and therefore he despatched a note to Mr. Webster suggesting, if not too late, the substitution of another word. He received by his messenger the following reply:—

"'Dear Colonel:—The deed was done before I got your note; but *patch* means a small piece of ground —*vide* Webster, *vide* Shakespeare, in *Hamlet*.

"D. W.'

"The lives and correspondence of Gales and Seaton, when they come to be published in full, will be interesting and valuable beyond any thing of the kind ever issued in this country.

CHARLES LANMAN."

—Yellow-covered literature is tabooed in Cuba. The second circular General Lersundi addressed to the officials of Cuba confirms General Dulce's recent one, forbidding the reading "of books and periodicals of exaggerated ideas" in a loud voice to large assemblies, in houses, shops, etc. He not only considers such books pernicious, but the public reading of them in a loud voice much more so, as it raises disputes, and inflames the mind. He, therefore, extends General Dulce's decree, which only applied to Havana, to all other parts of the Island, where he learns that this bad custom, like all bad customs, is rapidly extending. The reading of books and periodicals of exaggerated ideas, in a loud voice, to assemblies of people, is now forbidden throughout the "ever-faithful Island."

—Miss Edna Dean Proctor, of the *Independent*, is the subject of a brief notice in the *Athenæum*, in connection with her lately published volumes of verse. "Miss Proctor," it says, "is a patriotic American, whose lays embody various episodes in the late war, or phases of social life connected therewith. She has the enthusiasm which springs from moral convictions, and no small power of bringing before the reader the scenes which she describes." The critic then quotes a portion of her poem, "The Mississippi," and says:—"In this poem, as throughout the book, there is an overplush of fervor and epithet which a matured imagination, if sound, would restrain. If, however, the writer be yet young, this abundant blossoming of her intellect may be regarded as a hopeful indication."

—The question regarding the authorship of those popular and beautiful verses entitled, "Rock me to Sleep, Mother," is again revived. Mr. Alex. M. W. Ball, of Elizabeth, N. J., claims, and documents in his possession prove, that as early as 1857 he composed and circulated among his friends a poem comprising not only the identical verses now so popular as a song, but several in addition. No other claimant, we believe, dates back the composition of the song earlier than 1860, in which year it was first set to music.

—Dr. J. G. Holland is to deliver his poem, "Jonathan at School," before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Amherst College, in commencement week.

—Lord Brougham, whose age we cannot pretend to reckon, must be a miracle of activity, if we may trust the paragraphists, one of whom tells us that his lordship lately arrived at Paris, on his way to England. He was in excellent health, says this Jenkins, and capable of bodily exertion quite extraordinary at his years. He left Cannes, where, by-the-way, he has an estate, in the afternoon, after an early dinner, travelled all night, and the next day arrived at Paris in the evening; then, after a rapid toilet, he went to a *soiree* to meet some of his French scientific friends, not retiring to rest until an early midnight.

—Prof. Paul C. Sinding, of Copenhagen, Denmark, is now in Albany, intending to spend several weeks. Prof. Sinding is the author of "A History of Old Scandinavia. The Norsemen, The Sea King and the Vikings," which is brought down to the present day. Eight editions have already been printed, and the ninth is now going through the press. The work has attracted much attention from historical students and critics, and it is several times referred to in "Webster's Unabridged Dictionary" as an authority.

—Miss Isa Craig, who took the prize for a poem on the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Burns, and whom report has made the editor of *The Argosy*, has lately been presented with a testimonial on resigning her post of assistant secretary of the Social Science Association, on account of her marriage. The testimonial consisted of a silver tea service and a salver, the last bearing a inscription which will hardly reach posterity.

—That part of the stock of Messrs. Charles Scribner & Co. which was damaged by water at a recent fire in the building occupied by them, was sold at auction by Messrs. Bangs, Merwin & Co. yesterday afternoon, June 26. The stock included a large variety of English works, and as most of them were but little injured, book fanciers will only need a hint to prompt them to embrace this opportunity to add to their collections.

—M. Francois-Victor Hugo has just added to his translations of Shakespeare two new volumes which contain the doubtful plays, *Titus Andronicus*, *A Yorkshire Tragedy*, *Two Noble Kinsmen*, *Pericles*, *Edward III*, and *Arden of Feversham*.

—Part 57 of the "Rebellion Record" is illustrated with fine steel engravings of Generals George W. Morrell and Frank Washburn. Rebel official reports of operations during the summer campaign of 1862 fill this number.

—M. Emile de Girardin advocates in his journal, *La Liberte*, the immediate formation of an alliance of France with Prussia and Italy, in order to render the war short, sharp, and decisive in its results.

—Mr. Martin Farquhar Tupper is about to publish a bijou edition of his "Proverbial Philosophy," which completes the two hundredth thousand of that work. It is to be dedicated to Mr. Gladstone.

—The King of Saxony has recently printed the third volume of his translations of Dante, "Das Paradies." The annotations of his Majesty are said to place him in the first rank of Dante scholars.

—Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt Ritchie is living in England by her pen. She resides in Kensington, not far from the late home of Thackeray.

—Mr. Horace Greeley is understood to be at work upon the second volume of his "American Conflict," which will be published in August.

—The Rev. T. Vaughan is stated to have written a review on the same vexed subject in the May number of the *Contemporary Review*.

—Archdeacon Wordsworth is understood to be the author of the unfavorable article on "Ecce Homo" in the *Quarterly Review*.

—Professor Goldwin Smith is to resign his chair of modern history at Oxford at the close of the present academical year.

—Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., of Boston, promise to commence the publication of a law magazine early next fall.

—M. Alexandre Dumas has left Paris for Italy, where he went to join Garibaldi, in order to report the coming war.

—Count de Montalembert is said to be very ill from the return of a malady which has afflicted him for years.

—Dr. Newman is said to be the writer of a paper on the same book in the May number of *The Month*.

—Mr. Thomas Buchanan Read gave a supper recently to the artists of Cincinnati at his new studio.

—Professor Newman has lately been revising his translation of the "Iliad" for a new edition.

—Mr. Matthew Arnold's term of office as professor of poetry at Oxford will shortly expire.

RAILROAD LINES

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday. On and after THURSDAY, June 28, 1866, trains will leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6:00 A. M.
Mail	7:30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9:15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2:00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4:15 P. M.

RETURNING, LEAVE ATLANTIC.

Special Excursion	5:18 P. M.
Mail	4:45 P. M.
Freight	11:33 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7:08 A. M.
Accommodation	5:50 A. M.

Junction Accommodation leaves Vine street 5:30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson 6:32 A. M.
Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves
Vine street 10:15 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.
Leaves Haddonfield 1:00 P. M. and 5:15 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at 7:30 A. M. and Atlantic at 4:45 P. M.
Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.
The Philadelphia Express Company, Principal Office No 26 S. Fifth street, Branch Office No. 320 N. Wharves, above Vine will attend to the usual branches of express business along the line of the road, and deliver baggage, etc., to and from all trains.
Goods of every description called for and forwarded by express to Atlantic City, and all way stations on the road. Baggage checked from residence at Philadelphia to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.
6 25 2m JOHN G BRYANT, Agent.

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER.

WM. MILLWARD, D. S. WINEBRENER.

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No. 118 MARKET Street,
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Oak Tanned Leather Belting,
AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING
Of best quality and manufacture. [4 25 3mrp

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY April 16 1866. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4:15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's Stemmer's Run.
Way Mail Train at 8:15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.
Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted, for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations, Tamaqua, Pottsville, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown etc etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown etc. and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6:00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8:55 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:55 P. M.
Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 1:10 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south, at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia 9:10 P. M.
Market train with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11:30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12:30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 2:10 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 and 8:15 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:35 A. M. and 12:30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 and 11:52 P. M. and 7:48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9:25 A. M., and 9:15 P. M., passing Reading at 4:40 and 10:52 A. M., and 11:30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M and 2:45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:15 P. M returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:50 A. M for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 2:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada. The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 8 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3:15 P. M. 8 15

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7:30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.
At 2:30 P. M (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6:45 P. M.
At 5:15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.
For Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 2:30 and 4:15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6:15 P. M.
White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA,

Leave Bethlehem at 6:25 A. M. and 12:25 Noon, and 6:15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6:40 A. M., 3:15 and 5:30 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6:00 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10:50 A. M., and 2:15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:30 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.
Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.
5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing THURSDAY, May 31 1866.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—

8 A. M Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, and all intermediate stations.
9 A. M Mail for Cape May, stopping at Woodbury, Glassboro', Vineland, and Millville, and all stations below Millville. Due 12:35 M.
3 P. M. Accommodation, for Cape May, stopping at Woodbury and Glassboro, and all stations below Glassboro. Due 9:15 P. M.
5:30 P. M. Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, and all intermediate stations.
6 P. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

RETURNING TRAINS

Leave Cape May 6:30 and 11 A. M.
" Bridgeton 7 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.
" Salem 6:45 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.

Ticket Office in Ferry Building, foot of Market street.
THROUGH TICKETS can also be purchased at Graham's Baggage Express Office, No. 102 S. TWELFTH street, Philadelphia where orders are received for Baggage, which will be called for and checked at residences.
Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below WALNUT street, from 7 A M. until 5 P. M. That received at or before 9 A. M. will go through the same day.
Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
5 21 J. VAN RENSSALAER, Superintendent.

1866—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail, P. M; Erie Express Train 12 M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M. arrive at Erie 9:30 A. M.
Leave Erie at 4:45 P. M., arrive at New York 4:10 P. M.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.
For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets, Phila.
And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. F. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GARDNER General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER General Supt., Williamsport.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7¾, 8, 8 20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8 20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9:10 A. M., 2, 3, 5, 8, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6¾ 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾ 5¾, 7, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7:10 minutes, 8, 9 40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3 40, 5 40, 6:40 8:40, and 10:40 minutes P

DEAD.

The seasons weave their ancient dance,
The restless ocean ebbs and flows,
The world rolls on through day and dark,
Regardless of our joys or woes!

Still up the breezy Western slopes
The reaper girls, like apples brown,
Bend singing to their gleeful toil,
And sweep the golden harvest down.

Still, where the slanting sunlight gilds
The boles of cedar and of pine,
Chants the lone blackbird from the brake,
With melancholy voice divine.

Still all about the mossy tracks
Hums at his darg the woodward bee;
Still fitfully the corn-crake's note
Comes to me from the upland lea;

Still round the forest bower she loved,
The woodbine trails its rich festoons;
The slumbrous poppies burst and fall
Beneath the silent autumn moons.

Still round her lattice, perched aloof,
In sunny shade of thatched eaves,
The jasmine clings, with yearning pale,
And withers in its shroud of leaves.

Still round the old familiar porch
Her cherished roses blush and peer,
And fill the sunny air with balm,
And strew their petals year by year.

Nor here within, one touch of change!
The footstool—the embroidered chair—
The books—the arras on the wall—
The harp—the music—all are there.

No touch of change! I close my eyes—
It cannot be she comes no more!
I hear the rustling of her dress;
I hear her footstep on the floor.

I feel her breath upon my brow;
I feel her kiss upon my cheek:
Down, phantoms of the buried past!
Down, or my heavy heart must break.

SOUTHERN STATES AND REBEL DEBT.

Secretary Seward's Report.

Secretary Seward has made a report on the provisions concerning the Rebel debt contained in the laws and ordinances of the States lately in rebellion, as follows:—

NORTH CAROLINA.

On the 19th of October, 1865, there was ratified in the Convention of North Carolina an ordinance recognizing the just debts of North Carolina, and prohibiting the payment of debts created or incurred in aid of the late Rebellion.

Section two ordains that all debts and obligations created or incurred by the State in aid of the late Rebellion, directly or indirectly, are void, and no general assembly of this State shall have power to assume or provide for the payment of the same, or any portion thereof; nor shall any general assembly of this State have power to assume or provide for the payment of any portion of the debts or obligations created or incurred, directly or indirectly, by the late so-called Confederate States, or by its agents or under its authority.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The following report of the Committee on Federal Relations in the Senate of South Carolina was agreed to by that body, on the 20th of December, 1865, and by the House of Representatives of South Carolina, on the 21st of December, 1865:—

The Committee on Federal Relations to whom was referred the message of his Excellency the Governor, communicating the correspondence between the Provisional Governor and the President of the United States and the Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, in reference to the war debt of this State, respectfully report:—That while this General Assembly, in common with all the people of the state, entertain no sentiments or purposes not entirely loyal to the Government of the United States, and are most earnestly desirous of pursuing such a course of action as may restore the alienated confidence of all parties in the sincerity with which this declaration is made, yet the committee are unable to procure from the papers before the Senate such information as is necessary to any definite recommendation on the subject. The attention of the Convention was not called to the matter, and the Comptroller-General, in his annual report to the General Assembly, has not so distinguished between the items of the public debt as to enable the committee to determine what portion of the same falls within the suggestion of his Excellency the President, that the State shall disavow the debts and obligations which have been assumed in her name in the vain attempt to subvert the Union." With a view, therefore, to obtain the necessary information, the committee recommend that the Comptroller-General, in his annual report to the next session of the General Assembly, do make a report of the public debt of the State, specifying the purpose for which and the time when each item was contracted; and that he report what description of persons hold the securities of the state issued during the late war, as far as practicable, in order that the General Assembly may act advisedly at the next session.

GEORGIA.

In the Convention of the State of Georgia during the month of November, was adopted an ordinance to render null and void all debts of this State created for the purpose of carrying on the late war against the United States.

It is ordained that all the debts contracted or incurred by the State of Georgia, either as a separate State or as a member of the late partnership or confederacy of States, styled the Confederate States of America, for the purpose of carrying on the late war of secession against the United States of America, or for the purpose of aiding, abetting, or promoting said war in any way, directly or indirectly, be and the same are hereby declared null and void; and the Legislature is hereby prohibited forever from in any way acknowledging or paying the same debts or any part thereof, or from passing any law for that purpose, or to secure or provide for the said debt, or any part thereof, by any appropriation of money, property, stocks, funds, or assets of any kind, to that object.

Section 2 ordains, inasmuch as the annual income of the State before and during said war, from taxation and other sources of revenue, were amply sufficient for the support of the ordinary civil government of the State, and for the payment of all its expenses incident to a state of peace, and as the extraordinary expenses which led to the creation of a debt were offsprings and results of the war, it is therefore the judgment, ordinance, and decree of this convention, that all the debts of the State incurred during said war shall be considered, held, and treated as debts incurred for carrying on the war: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent any Legislature hereafter to assemble from making appropriations of money for the payment of any claim against the State originating after the 15th January, 1861 when it shall be made clearly to appear that such claim was founded upon a consideration disconnected with any purpose of aiding or assisting the prosecution of the late war against the United States, and not incidental to a state or war.

Section 3 ordains that all bills, bonds, notes, or evidences of debt whatever, issued by the State, payable only in Confederate currency, or on a contingency or contingencies which have never happened, and can now never happen, have ceased to be debts at all, either in whole or part, and are hereby wholly prohibited from being paid, even though originally issued for other purposes than that of carrying on the said war, or aiding or establishing it, directly or indirectly.

ALABAMA.

On the 28th of September there was adopted in the State Convention of Alabama an ordinance declaring the war debt void, and for other purposes.

Section 1 ordains that all debts created by the State of Alabama in aid of the late war, directly or indirectly, are hereby declared void; and the General Assembly of the State shall have no authority, and they are hereby forbidden, to ratify the same, or any part thereof.

Section 2 ordains that the General Assembly of the State shall have no authority, and they are hereby forbidden, to assume or make any provision for the payment of any portion of the debts contracted or incurred directly or indirectly by the Confederate States, or by its agents, or by its authority.

FLORIDA.

On the 6th of November, 1865, there was "done in open convention" an ordinance in relation to the State treasury notes, which ordained that all state treasury notes issued, and all other liabilities contracted by the State of Florida, on or after the 10th of October, A. D. 1861, except such liabilities as may be due to the seminary and school funds, such other liabilities as are provided for by this constitution, be and are declared void, and the General Assembly shall have no power to provide for the payment of the same or any part thereof.

On the 7th of November, 1865, there was done in open convention an ordinance in relation to State liabilities which ordains that the ordinance in relation to State liabilities and treasury notes shall not be construed to invalidate, impair, or make void any *bona fide* contract or liability of the State of Florida incurred or undertaken prior to the date of the ordinance of secession: Provided, That this ordinance shall not apply to any claims which have heretofore been declared fraudulent or have been rejected by the State.

MISSISSIPPI.

On the 22d of August, 1865, there was adopted in the Constitutional Convention of the State of Mississippi an ordinance in relation to the ordinance of secession and other ordinances and resolution adopted by a former convention, held in the city of Jackson on the 7th of January, 1861, and on the 25th day of March, 1861, provides in the last paragraph of section two, that an ordinance bearing no date, entitled "An ordinance to raise means for the defense of the State," and an ordinance passed March 29, 1861, entitled "Supplemental to an ordinance entitled 'An ordinance to raise means for the defense of the State,'" are intended to be left by this Convention for such action on the same as the people of the State by their Legislature may deem it right and proper to take, having in view the honor and prosperity of the State.

On the 31st of October, 1865, there was approved in the Legislature of the State of Mississippi the following resolution:—Resolved, That the Treasurer be, and he is hereby ordered not to pay out any moneys now remaining or that may hereafter be received in the treasury of the State, unless especially ordered by the Legislature, until further orders.

Upon a careful examination of the printed laws of the State of Mississippi in possession of this department, it does not appear that the Treasurer has been ordered to pay any part of the debt incurred in aid of the late Rebellion.

TEXAS.

In the Constitutional Convention of the State of Texas, in the year 1866, was adopted an ordinance declaring the war debt void, and for other purposes.

Section 1 ordains that all debts created by the State of Texas in aid of the late war, directly or indirectly, are hereby declared null and void; and the Legislature shall have no authority, and they are hereby forbidden to ratify the same, or to assume or provide for the payment of the same, or any part thereof.

Section 2 ordains that the Legislature of this State shall have no authority, and are hereby forbidden to assume or make any provision for the payment of any portion of the debts contracted or incurred, directly or indirectly, by the Confederate States, or by its agents, or by its authority.

Section 3 ordains that the Legislature of this State shall have no authority, and are hereby forbidden to assume or make any provision for the payment of any portion of the debts contracted or incurred, directly or indirectly, by the Confederate States, or by its agents, or by its authority.

Section 8 ordains that the Legislature of this State shall have no authority, and are hereby forbidden to assume or make any provision for the payment of any portion of the debts contracted or incurred, or warrants issued by this State, from the 28th day of January, 1861, until the 5th day of August, 1865, except warrants issued in payment of services rendered, or liabilities incurred, before the said 28th day of January, 1861.

HONORABLE.—The *Inverness Courier*, a Scotch paper, has the following:—"In 1854 a gentleman named Donald Macleod, a farmer, if we mistake not, lost a pocket-book in Portree containing all his money, and being unwilling to meet his creditors penniless, he emigrated to the United States. There, it appears, he has been successful in amassing a fortune, and having now, after a lapse of twelve years, returned to his native land, he has given instructions to pay with interest all claims against him."

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELLER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED,
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 25

SILVER AND PLATED GOODS,
OF THE
Most Superior Workmanship,
AT THE
NEW STORE,
No. 704 ARCH STREET.

The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No. 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods, and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.

BOWMAN & LEONARD.

a 5 26§

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smth§rp Below Fourth,

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FULL STOCK
OF
FANCY AND PLAIN
SILVER WARE,
Of the Finest Quality. [5 26 §

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

SHIPPING.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS,"
"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."
Steam to
LIVERPOOL LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN,
NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS.....$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE.....$30
PRE-PAID CERTIFICATES
issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
1 15 Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE,"
No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 123 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 15 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Street
Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—
Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Grafton, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson No. 1008 Walter street.
R. G. Marcu, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebhoff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Heyard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 605 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Loretta's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Hassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry streets.
E. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 194 North Second street.
Mrs. S. K. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—
Sir:—We take pleasure in recommending your ITAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold a considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,
DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address
WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GLAD NEWS
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.
BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES
Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses or YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION.
Emissions, Genital, Physical and Nervous Debility, Impotence, etc. etc.
NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.
They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,
Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.
From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases of Seminal Weakness, though benefit is derived from using a single box.
In Chronic Cases, and particularly when Impotence or Genital Debility with Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS
Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating, and Invigorating Remedy in the world.
A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility and Impotence,
BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,
Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.
It gives Strength to the Organs and, with the Pills, will restore them to their normal condition.
A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free, Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to
DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No 819 BROADWAY, New York.
And you will receive them by return of mail post-paid, and free from observation.
For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 11 §

DR. LESSEY'S VEGETABLE PILLS CURE Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Rheumatism, Sick Headache, and all derangements of the Liver. They purify the blood, and make the skin soft and fair. For sale by Dr. LESSEY No 333 N. NINTH Street, Philadelphia, and by Druggists generally.
CAMDEN, N. J., September 2 1865.—Dr. Lessey—Dear Sir:—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony in favor of your "Vegetable Liver Pills." I had been afflicted with deranged condition of the Liver for ten years, and, during that time, suffered intensely from acrid discharges from stomach and bowels, seriously prostrating my physical and mental energies for weeks at a time, so much so that my life was despaired of. But, through a kind Providence, I was introduced to you, and by the use of your Pills I have been wonderfully restored, not having had an attack of my old complaint or lost a single sabbath service. They act like a charm. Had it not been for them, I have no doubt I should have been laid aside from the ministry.
I must add a few lines in favor of your "Life Preserver" or Vegetable Liniment. I have used it for Erysipelas, Scalds and Burns and Inflammations: it produces remarkable results. I was cured of a very bad sore by its use. Many of my neighbors are using it and it gives universal satisfaction. It should be in every house. Yours,
REV. J. H. STOCKTON,
4 28 thstu 8 2m* THIRD Street, Camden, N. J.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 519 PINE Street. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. 1 9§

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 4, 1866.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a writ of scire facias will be issued upon the following claim, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, unless the same is paid within that time to
W. A. SLIVER, Attorney-at-Law,
No. 3 N. SEVENTH Street.

"CITY" TO USE OF LANE SCHOFIELD VS. Franklin Fire Insurance Company. C. P., December T., 1865. No. 28. For paving, $14 43, lot N. E. corner of Twenty-second and Spruce streets. 17 feet front on Spruce by 57 feet 4 inches deep on Twenty-second street. 5 4 13m*

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them; they cost but ten cents. No. 208 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to and part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 19

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
June 13, 1866.

Sealed Proposals for each class separately endorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the navy yard at (name the yard)," will be received at this office until the 11th of July next, at 1 o'clock P. M., at which hour the opening of the bids will be commenced, for furnishing and delivering at the several navy yards named, the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which, with the form of offer and guarantee, will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several navy yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the paymaster nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all of the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; nor any bid which is not perfect and complete in itself according to the forms of offer and guarantee, and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are hereby cautioned, and particularly notified, that their offers should be made on the printed form prescribed by the Bureau, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.* All offers must be accompanied by the bidder's license, or a certified copy thereof.

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to endorse on the envelope, above the address, and draw a line under the endorsement, thus:—
"Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy Yard at (name the yard)."
"To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C."

The certificate to the guarantors' responsibility must be certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered. If any articles are named in the schedule which are not known to be in common and general use, the bidders will ascertain promptly whether such articles can be procured or not, and if they cannot be obtained, the fact must be reported to the Bureau at once, before bids shall be received. All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered as such place or places, including drayage and cartage to the place where used within the Navy Yards respectively, for which the offer is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufacture. No article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of the deliveries unless specially authorized by the Department. *In computing the classes, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.*

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every charge or expense to the Government for delivery, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, or measurement of the said navy yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yard for plans specifications, or samples, and any further descriptions of the articles or explanations they may desire. When bidders shall be in doubt as to the precise articles named in the schedule, they will apply to the commanding officer of the navy yard, and *not to employees*, for description of the article or articles in doubt, which information the said officer will give in writing.

Approved sureties in the amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or cance led, unless otherwise authorized by the Department; and eighty per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the paymaster at the place of delivery within ten days after warrants for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all the rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard and others supplied in their place, unless specially authorized by the Department.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then and in that case the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not to exceed twice the amount of such class therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which may be recovered, from time to time as they accrue according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility be certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the Post Office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named or the paymaster designated, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidders will be held responsible for the difference between the offer of the defaulting bidder or bidders and that which may be accepted.

All offers not made in *strict conformity* with this advertisement will, at the option of the Bureau, be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and contracts will be ready for execution as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

Postage stamps are *not* required on bids forwarded by mail. Revenue stamps *will* be required on the contracts; one five-cent stamp on each *sheet* of paper, and also one five-cent stamp on each *piece* of paper, and also one five-cent stamp to the certificate of the officer certifying to the responsibility of the sureties. These stamps are all to be furnished and cancelled by the contractor.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and lettered as follows:—
Class No. 1, Bricks; No. 2, Stone; No. 2½, Stone; No. 3, Yellow Pine Timber; No. 4, Yellow Pine Lumber; No. 5, Oak and Hardwood; No. 6, White Pine, Spruce, Juniper and Cypress; No. 7, Lime, Hair, and Plaster; No. 8, Cement; No. 9, Gravel and Sand; No. 9½, Moulding and Firesand and Fireclay; No. 10, Slate; No. 11, Iron, Iron Spikes and Nails; No. 12, Steel; No. 13, Pig Iron; No. 14, Files; No. 15, Paints, Oils, and Glass; No. 16, Ship Chandlery; No. 17, Hardware; No. 18, Stationery; No. 19, Firewood; No. 20, Hay and Straw; No. 21, Provender; No. 22, Charcoal; No. 23, Bedding, Packing, and Hose; No. 24, Sperm and Lubricating Oils; No. 25, Iron Work Piping, etc; No. 26, Augers; No. 27, Anthracite Coal; No. 29, Bituminous Cumberland Coal; No. 30, Semi-Bituminous Broad Top Coal (and Pictou at Boston Yard); No. 31, Copper and Composition Nails; No. 32, Machinery and Tools. Class A, for raising wings of Office Building (Portsmouth, N. H.) Class A, extending South Pier (Philadelphia). Class A, repairing Building No. 13 (Norfolk). Class B, repairing Building No. 13 (Norfolk).

NAVAL ASYLUM.

Class No. 1, Clothing; No. 2, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c; No. 3, Provisions; No. 4, Groceries; No. 5, Dry Goods; No. 6, Bread, &c.; No. 7, Tobacco; No. 8, Coal; No. 9, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c; No. 11, Lumber; No. 12, Firewood; No. 13, Provender; No. 14, Miscellaneous; No. 15, Hardware; No. 16, Stationery; No. 17, Filing Ice-houses.

The following are the classes, by their numbers and letters, required at the respective Navy Yards and Naval Asylum:—

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
Nos. 1, 5, 6, 8, 9½, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, A.

BOSTON, MASS.
Nos. 2, 5, 6, 9, 9½, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30.

NEW YORK.
Nos. 1, 2½, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31, 32.

PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 27, 30, 32, A.

NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 32.

NORFOLK, VA.
Nos. 3, 5, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 31, 32, A, B.

PENSACOLA, FLA.
Nos. 1, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 23, 24, 31. 6 15§4t

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 6§

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 410 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 2 21

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY YARDS, UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19, 1866.

Sealed Proposals to furnish Materials for the Navy for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1867, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 18th of July next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, and must be endorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the commandants of the respective navy yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The commandant of each navy yard and the purchasing Paymaster of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposal must be for the whole of a class; and all applications for information or for the examination of samples, must be made to the commandants of the respective yards.

The proposals must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of, or a regular dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:—

No. 1, Boiler Iron, etc.	No. 21 Zinc Paints.
No. 2, Pig Iron.	No. 22, Colored Paints, etc.
No. 3, Boiler Felting.	No. 23, Stationery.
No. 4, Gum Packing, etc.	No 24 Fire Wood.
No. 5, Sperm Oil.	No 25 Hickory, Ash Plank, etc.
No. 6, Linseed Oil.	No 26, White Pine
No. 7, Lard Oil.	No. 27, Black Walnut and Cherry.
No. 8, Lumber.	No. 28 Mahogany.
No. 9 Tallow and Soap	No. 29 Lanterns
No. 10, Engineer's Stores.	No. 30 Lignumvitæ.
No. 11, Engineer's Tools.	No. 31, Dudgeons, Pumps, etc.
No. 12 Engineer's Instruments.	No. 32, Sour Flour Crucibles.
No. 13, Brick Sand, etc.	No. 33, Patented Articles.
No. 14 Wrought Iron Pipes, etc.	No. 34 Cotton and Hemp Packing, etc.
No 15, Tubes.	No. 35, Engineer's Stores.
No 16 Steel	No 36 Patented Articles.
No. 17, Nails and Bolts.	
No. 18, Copper.	
No. 19 Tin, Zinc, etc.	
No 20, White Lead.	

The following are the classes by their numbers, required at the respective Navy Yards:—

KITTERY.
Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 33, 34.

CHARLESTOWN.
Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, 32, 35, 36.

BROOKLYN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 27, 28, 32, 33, 36.

PHILADELPHIA
Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 22, 23, 26, 33.

WASHINGTON.
Nos. 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23. 6 19 tu§t

CLOTHING.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
June 20, 1866.

Separate Proposals, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Clothing and Navy Materials," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 23d day of July, 1866 for furnishing and delivering (on receiving thirty days notice) at the United States Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., in such numbers and quantities, and at such times as may be specified by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the Commandant of said Navy Yard, the numbers and quantities of the different articles specified in the following list, viz:—

Blue Flannel, yards, 200 000.
Calfskin Shoes, pairs, 15 000.
Blankets, number, 20,000.
The Flannel to be deliverable one-half in 90, and one-half in 120 days.

Offers may be made for one or more articles, at the option of the bidder, and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder.

For description of the articles in the above list bidders are referred to the samples at the Navy Yards at New York and Boston, and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts, to the offices of the Commandants and Paymasters of the several Navy Yards.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government. 6 20 w4t

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST
SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from	$22·50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE do	50 00 to 350
HEAVY do do	75 00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS	27·50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING	15·00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM do	30 00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE, do	12·00 to 150
GENTS do do	8·00 to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets, Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.
J 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc, bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of
*SADDLERY AND SADD

[COMMUNICATION.]

THE CITY PASTOR CASE.

MONDAY NIGHT, June 25.

Editor of the Evening Telegraph—SIR:—There appears in your paper of this afternoon a communication purporting to have been written by William McElwee, City Pastor, which not only misrepresents me, but has the demerit of impugning the motives of those who prosecuted him for an alleged embezzlement. If there was any one to blame in the matter it was himself. I published the appeal which he forwarded to the *Press* office. It was especially for Mrs. H. Dowell. In response to that appeal, he acknowledged that he had received, especially for her, $81 50, and a package of tea and coffee. I took it for granted he told the truth. He paid first $10, then $20, making $30.

Two or three weeks after this Mrs. H. Dowell called upon him for more money. He replied "he had no more for her; she ought to be satisfied." A month after he had received the money he paid thirty dollars more, making sixty dollars. This payment was made because of the intervention of Mr. Charles Perkes, a hard-working, industrious mechanic of Philadelphia, whose character, in my estimation, is excellent. The twenty-one dollars and fifty cents, the balance of the amount, was paid in the Court, after a partial hearing of the case.

Here the whole matter should have remained. In his communication the City Pastor asserts the following:—

"How exactly this letter corresponds in its statements, to my own explanatory letter to the *Press*, which Mr. Wilson had in his hands twenty-four hours at least before he had the warrant issued for my arrest, will be seen by comparing them.

"Here is the letter in full. It was published by Mr. Wilson, though entirely private, in the *Press* of Saturday, May 26, as testimony for the prosecution."

This contains two falsehoods. First. I did not have the letter in my possession at least twenty-four hours before the arrest.

Secondly. I published the letter in the report of the proceedings before Recorder Eneu, not as testimony for the prosecution, but simply as the defense of the defendant. I knew the hearing was *ex parte*, and therefore was very particular in this case, and publicly produced it, as a matter of justice to the City Pastor.

He denies in his communication that he did not charge for carriage hire. Of course he did *not charge;* he attempted to do so, however. This was sworn to by Mrs. Dowell before the Recorder, and the City Pastor himself, in the presence of a crowded audience, absolutely acknowledged the truth of the witness. He admitted that all the evidence elicited on that occasion was true.

He further says that he exhibited letters to Mrs. H. Dowell, giving him discretionary power to disburse the money. Before the Recorder he absolutely said he had *no letters;* he had thrown them into the waste-paper bag, and they were gone. This was within about twenty-four hours after he paid the last instalment of thirty dollars. There are several other misstatements in his communication, but I have not the time nor the patience to cull them out. I have given enough to exhibit the general character of his publication.

The public should remember that the District Attorney abandoned the case, and therefore, Judge Pierce, who was on the bench, had no opportunity to decide upon the merits of the question.

Had the City Pastor received a written statement from me, in reference to the $21 50, he would have had no further trouble. But he rejected it. Hence the appeal to the law. As the reverend gentleman insists on appearing in public print, he may, if he chooses, answer this question. If the $21 50 did not belong to Mrs. H. Dowell, why did you, Mr. City Pastor, consent to pay it, previous to the final disposal of the case? Upon my word, Mr. Editor, I really think the City Pastor had better attend to his legitimate business of preaching the Gospel. I have no disposition, especially during the "heated term," to enter into a newspaper discussion with him. I should not have written this much had he told the truth in reference to myself. So far as the attacks upon the character of Mr. Perkes is concerned, I have nothing to say. My religion teaches me to pay regard to men's moral character, and to assail no man, but to speak of him as I find him.

Respectfully,

CHARLES C. WILSON.

A Loyal Printing Office Mobbed by Copperheads.

THE DRUNKEN GANG NOT INTERFERED WITH BY THE POLICE OR BOROUGH AUTHORITIES.

From the York True Democrat of Tuesday.

On Monday evening, the 18th instant, about 8 o'clock, the publication office of the *True Democrat* was surrounded by a mob of excited and apparently desperate men, who attempted hostile demonstrations upon its publisher, and even threatened to take his life. Quite a number of them were under the influence of liquor, and had just come from the "Johnson and Clymer Club" room in one of the upper stories of the Centre Hall. The reason assigned for their riotous proceedings was the publication in the *True Democrat* of a remonstrance signed by a number of the "Boys in Blue," setting forth that they had never authorized their names, which had been published in the Jeauson and Clymer list, to be put there, and also a list of dead men, deserters, etc., whose names appeared in the columns of the *Gazette*, to the original call for the Johnson and Clymer organization. The publisher of the *True Democrat* was alone in his office and unarmed, and probably his assailants knew the fact, otherwise they might not have been quite so eager in inviting him so peremptorily into their presence. It was, to say the least of it, a cowardly proceeding, and will certainly not make any votes for the Democrats in this borough, but, on the contrary, will have the effect of driving sensible and well thinking men out of the party. We have not heard that any of the leaders of the party have condemned the proceedings of this mob, but, on the contrary, we have been told that they rather approved of it than otherwise. Some of the police were standing conveniently by while the riotous proceedings were going on, and made no effort whatever to keep the peace, and the Chief Burgess and other influential Democrats could very easily have been summoned at once to enforce the law, and preserve the credit and character of the town.

The communication and the remonstrance, as published, were sent to our office by the "Boys in Blue," and they were put into our paper without addition or alteration and we are authorized to say that the members of that organization hold themselves responsible for the publication. The officers of the "Geary Club" would have been the proper persons to consult, in reference to the truth or falsity of the communication, and if any of the parties whose names were published felt themselves aggrieved, they should have sought redress before some legal tribunal, and not engaged in a riotous and unlawful demonstration, which cannot otherwise than bring ineffable disgrace upon any party that authorizes it. One of the men whose names were published has brought suit against the publisher of this paper, and we most cordially assure him that we will be exceedingly gratified to meet him in the trial of his case before an impartial court and jury. We publish a fearless and independent paper, and cannot be intimidated by threats and riotous demonstrations from a faithful discharge of our duty. If the members of the Johnson and Clymer Club persist in their hostile proceedings against the publisher of this paper, and riot and bloodshed should be inaugurated in our borough, the blame and the responsibility will attach to them, and not to us. If the officers in our borough cannot or will not execute the law and protect the publishers from demonstrations such as that of Monday night, well thinking and law-abiding citizens of all parties should elect men to fill those positions, who would fearlessly and faithfully discharge their duty.

Latest from Canada.

THE SPEECH OF MR. CHAMBERS IN PARLIAMENT—HE DECLINES THE INVITATION OF THE GOVERNMENT PARTY TO RETRACT, ETC.

OTTAWA, June 26.—The speech of Mr. Chambers continues to be the topic of the hour. Mr. Dunkin, the member from Brome, in speaking on a question before the House of Assembly, took occasion to say that members of the House should take care what remarks fell from them, lest they might make a mistake similar to that which, he said, was made by the member for Brockville (Mr. Chambers) on Friday evening. He then expressed a hope that Mr. Chambers would retract the statements made by him, or at least offer some explanation of them. Mr. Chambers has not, however, thought proper to thus lower the standard he has so boldly and ably unfurled, notwithstanding the kind hint of Mr. Dunkin. On Friday morning Parliament will go, with the Governor-General, on an excursion up the Ottawa river,

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Its Adoption by the Connecticut Senate.

On Monday the special order for the consideration of the Constitutional amendment was taken up by the Senate of Connecticut. The subject was debated at considerable length during the afternoon and evening session. The Democrats opposed the amendment on grounds of expediency and policy, and contended that Congress was powerless to change the Constitution during the enforced exclusion of certain Representatives from Congress. This view was repelled by the Republicans, who held that Congress has against conquered Rebels all the powers of conquest. The vote being taken on the adoption of the resolution to ratify the amendment, it was passed by a strict party vote of 11 ayes to 6 nays. Four members were absent or did not vote. The question will be immediately introduced in the House, where it will be undoubtedly adopted by the Republican majority.

The Amendment and Representation.

The Memphis *Argus* computes that the adoption of the new amendment to the Constitution, basing representation upon suffrage, will cut down the number of Southern Congressmen one-third—that is, assuming that the Southern States do not permit their negroes to exercise the right of franchise. The following are its figures:—

	Actual number of members.	Under Constitutional Amendment.
Alabama	7	4
Arkansas	2	2
Delaware	1	1
Florida	1	1
Georgia	7	4
Louisiana	4	2
Maryland	5	4
Mississippi	5	2
Missouri	9	5
North Carolina	8	5
South Carolina	6	2
Tennessee	8	6
Texas	4	3
Virginia	8	6
Total	75	50

MILLINERY, MANTUA-MAKING, &c

FREEMAN & CO.

REED'S NEW BLOCK.

Corner of Eighth and Vine Streets.

Sun Hats,	75 to $2 50
Sea-Side Hats,	75 to $2 50
Mackinaw Hats,	87 to $2 00
Derby Hats,	87 to $2 00
May Queen Hats,	$1 00 to $2 50
Gipsy Hat,	$1 00 to $2 00

Also, 500 NEW FANCHON BONNETS, all just received from the Factory, which we offer for $1 00 each.

The largest assortment of STRAW GOODS in the city can be found at our CORNER STORE, which we offer at reduced prices. [6 16 1mrp

FREEMAN & CO.,

Eighth and Vine Streets.

LADIES' AND MISSES'

STRAW HATS.

SUNDOWNS,
SEA-SIDES,
MAY QUEENS,
SHEPHERDESS,
DEW DROPS,
DERBIES, ETC.

A large Stock just received and selling at very reduced prices, at

MORGAN'S,

6 26 3t No. 408 ARCH Street.

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames etc. [3 15 4m

LADIES' CLOAKS, BASQUES, ETC.

MADE AND TRIMMED
IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE,
FROM THE BEST GOODS,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

IVENS & CO.,

5 11 2m No. 23 South NINTH Street.

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 5 21

CARD.—We are prepared from now until July 1, to make special sales of any description of merchandise, and will use our best endeavors to give satisfaction. For terms, etc., apply at the Office. 6 2 25t

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, CARPETS, SEWING MACHINE, ETC.
On Friday Morning Next.

29th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, a superior assortment of well-kept household furniture, comprising one seven-octave rosewood piano, Allen's best make of rosewood and walnut parlor furniture, walnut chamber suits, cottage suits, mirrors, oil paintings, engravings, tapestry and ingrain carpets, kitchen furniture, utensils, etc., the whole being to a gentlemen going West, and removed to store for convenience of sale. Every lot to be disposed of without reserve. 6 26 3t

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 326 MARKET Street, between Third and Fourth.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ESTATE OF ELI HOLDEN, DECEASED.
On Thursday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at No. 708 MARKET Street, superior Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Carpets, Oil Cloth, fine Mantel Clock, Pictures, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Cooking Stove, etc.

SPLENDID PIANO.

Also, a first-class Rosewood Piano, made by Schomacker & Co.

GAS FIXTURES.

Also, Parlor Chandelier and other Gas Fixtures. It

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS,

5 18 6 No. 240 MARKET Street.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED

AND VENTILATED

ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR

OF THE

"Evening Telegraph" Building,

No. 108 South THIRD Street.

TO RENT,

With or without steam power. Apply in the office, first floor.

TO LET.—CAPE ISLAND—DESIRABLE double Cottage to let, on Lafayette street, eleven rooms plenty of shade, good cellar, excellent water, fine view of ocean, &c. Photographs of which can be seen, and full particulars at McCALLA'S New Hat Store, No 649 CHESNUT Street. 6 13

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE THREE-story Dwelling, with three-story double Back Building on TWELFTH Street, above Green. All modern improvements, summer kitchen, heaters, etc. Price, $6000 clear. Apply at this Office, between 9 and 12 A. M. 4 19

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER, A large, well shaded Stone House, near Penny's Station, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad. For particulars apply to

BEDLOCK & PASCHALL,

6 21 6t* No. 715 WALNUT Street.

PATENT WIRE WORK

FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,

GUARDS, PARTITIONS,
IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,
In variety, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,

3 29 6m8p No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

JOB PRINTING, IN COLORS OR PLAIN, neatly and expeditiously done in the EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, third floor. 6 16 1m*

STEAM ENGINE PACKING

LUBRICATIVE PACKING,

FOR THE STUFFING BOXES OF STEAM ENGINES.

An article recommended by all Railroad Company, who have thoroughly tested it, and in general use by over *two hundred and fifty* Railroads, and on trial by over five hundred others.

ADOPTED BY 20,000 STATIONARY ENGINES. It is a first-class article.

Seventy-Five Cents Per Pound.

Lubricative Packing Company

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

723 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

L. G. TILLOTSON & CO.

SOLE AGENTS,

26 DEY Street, New York.

SOLD BY DEALERS GENERALLY. 28 8p

MILLER'S STEAM ENGINE PACKING.—This is the manila covered, shoddy filling, stuffing-box packing.

SIXTY CENTS PER POUND.

For sale by WILLIAM B. MILLER,
Sole Manufacturer for the United States,
Rear of 723 CHESNUT Street,
4 28 8p Philadelphia, Penna.

OILS

FOR ALL KINDS OF

MACHINERY,

Warranted not to gum or chill in the coldest weather, at about one third the price of lard oil. Having obtained the sole agency for what has been pronounced by all who have given a trial to be the best lubricating oil in use, not excepting the best sperm or lard oils, we feel warranted in making the following offer to any party who wishes to give our oil a trial:—We, if the oil does not prove satisfactory, will take it back and return the money, if paid, and make no charge for the quantity (not exceeding five gallons) used to test it, and will also pay the cost of transportation both ways.

J. C. MOORE & CO., Sole Agents,

6 21 1m No. 56 N. SECOND Street, above Arch.

AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

IMPORTERS OF TEAS,

Have taken the Store

NO. 932 ARCH STREET,
NO. 932 ARCH STREET,
NO. 932 ARCH STREET,

Chapman's former store, where they have opened an immense stock of the purest

TEAS, COFFEES, AND SPICES,

Which they will sell at the very lowest market prices,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Only the best and purest goods sold.

TAKE NOTICE.

POSITIVELY NO MISREPRESENTATION

Of an article under any circumstances.

ALL OUR COFFEES ROASTED

Without water, lard, or grease.

The best $1 00 and $1 25 Oolong Teas in the country.

Try the Tea Mixture of the American Tea Company, the most delicious in the country, at $1 25.

The very best uncolored Japanese Teas at $1 00, $1 25, and $1 50.

The best and purest roasted Rio Coffee, at 30 cents; the very best imported, 35 cents

The best and purest Laguayra, Java and Jamaica Coffee in the country.

Orders received, and sent free to all parts of the city and country.

THE AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

6 26 6trp No. 932 ARCH Street.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of sale by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed will be sold at public sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, at PENNOCK'S MILLS, four miles from Avondale Station, Chester County, on WEDNESDAY, 11th day of July, at 12 M.

Fifteen unfinished Combs one Heater, one Steam Indicator, two Grinders, one Steam Table, one Washer, one Shaft, Hangers, and Pulleys with Belting, two barrels containing Sulphur, one barrel Whiting, two barrels containing Rubber, one lot loose Rubber, one lot Rubber Scraps, ten dozen Paper Boxes and Wrapping Paper, four Rollers, two Grindstones, two Rubbing Frames with Standards and Spindles, one line of Shafting with Belting and Pulleys, two Vises, four Steam Tables, one Cutting Machine, two hundred Metal Plates, one cake of Tallow, and one lot of Husks.

A deposit of ten per cent. will be required to be made at the time of sale on all purchases.

P. C. ELLMAKER,
U. S. Marshal Eastern District Pennsylvania.

N. B.—Cars leave Thirty-first and Market streets at 7 A. M.

Philadelphia, June 27, 1866 6 27 w6t

FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST, Cheapest and Best Stock of Furniture in the world is to be found at

GOULD & CO.'S

UNION FURNITURE DEPOT,

CORNER OF NINTH AND MARKET STREETS, and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street.

Parlor Suits, in Hair, Brocade, Plush, Damask, or Rep.

Dining-room, Chamber, Library, Kitchen, and Office Furniture, at unusually low prices, and the newest styles and patterns.

Public Building, School, College, and Shop Furniture in endless variety.

All kinds of Furniture wanted by housekeepers, at exceedingly low prices at either of their immense establishments. If you want to save money and get well served go to GOULD & CO. before purchasing elsewhere. Corner of NINTH and MARKET, and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street. 2 10 5p

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS

ON THE SCHUYLKILL.

The steamer

"SILVER WAVE,"

Now running from Fairmount to Falls of Schuylkill, will leave Fairmount as follows, viz.:—At 7 23, 8 40, 10, 11 20 A. M. And at 12 40, 2, 3 20, 4 40 and 5 P. M.

Returning, leave the Falls at 8, 9 20, 10 40, 12 M.; and 1 20, 2 40, 4, 5 20, and 6 40 P. M.

FARE.—To Laurel Hill and the Falls, 15 cents; Columbia Bridge or Washington Retreat, 10 cents. [5 9 6p ws

EDINBURGH STRONG ALE,

AND BROWN STOUT.

A fresh importation of WILLIAM YOUNGER'S STRONG ALE, and BROWN STOUT PORTER.

Also, ALSOP'S ENGLISH ALE, in fine order, for sale by the cask or dozen.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

4 14 6p* S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT

FOR SALE,

TWO THOROUGH-BRED MARES,

BLACK AND SORREL, five years old; good in single and double harness, and under the saddle. The property of a general officer.

Apply at the SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL for particulars, to

HENRY W. JANES,
Captain A. Q. M.,
6 20 10t Brevet Major U. S. A.

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM,

GOUT, NEURALGIA, ASTHMA,

CONQUERED AT LAST.

INVETERATE CASES NOTICE.

A CURE WARRANTED, OR THE MONEY RETURNED. YOU RISK NOTHING BY TRYING IT.

The following wonderful remedy for the positive cure of Rheumatism, Gout, and Neuralgia was discovered after the study and practice of a lifetime, by

DR. J. P. FITLER,

One of Philadelphia's oldest practising physicians, who has made these diseases a specialty, and having fully tested its remarkable curative power for a number of years, now offers it to all afflicted and suffering, with the liberal condition that if any case can possibly be found that its infallible power cannot overcome, HE WILL refund to such case or cases, the full amount paid in the trial of this remedy. Incredible as this offer may seem, the proprietor knows full well from experience the merits of the remedy and the safety of his offer.

It contains no Mercury, Colchicum, Minerals, Metals, nor anything injurious or unpleasant.

Price $4 00 per bottle. Prepared only at the Principal Depot, No 29 South FOURTH Street, above Chesnut, where Dr. FITLER may be personally consulted, free of charge.

Highest references of wonderful cures accompany each bottle.

ESTABLISHED 1833.

MOTHERS AND NURSES

Who have tested DR. FITLER'S INFANT CARMINATIVE for the last 30 years, certify by thousands that it is the greatest household remedy for Cross Children, Infants Teething, Cholic, Cramp, Bowel Complaint, Sleeplessness, Pains, Spasms, Sour Vomiting, Fretting, Flatulency, Cholera Infantum, etc.; contains nothing injurious is perfectly harmless, and children love it dearly. Price only 25 cents. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

Prepared only at No. 29 South FOURTH Street, above Chesnut. [6 16 9t

CHEROKEE PILLS

CURE

Suppressed, Excessive, and Painful Disorders, Green Sickness, Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back, Sick Headache, Giddiness,

And all diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the cause and all the effects that arise from it. They are perfectly safe in all cases, and are easy to administer, as they are nicely *sugar coated*. They should be in the hands of every maiden, wife, and mother in the land.

Ladies can address us in perfect confidence, and state their complaints in full, as we treat all Female Complaints, and prepare Medicines suitable for all diseases to which they are subject. Thirty-two page pamphlet, in a sealed envelope free.

The Cherokee Pills are sold by all druggists at $1 per box, or six boxes for $5; or they are sent by mail, free of postage in an ordinary letter, free from observation by addressing the sole proprietor,

Dr. W. R. MERWIN,

No 37 WALKER Street, New York.

N. B. Cherokee Pills No. 2 are prepared for *special cases* when milder medicines fail; these are sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of $5 *the price of each box.*

DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR,

OR, ESSENCE OF LIFE,

Cures General Debility, Weakness, Hysterics in Females, Palpitation of the Heart, and all Nervous Diseases.

It restores new life and vigor to the aged, causing the hot blood of youth to course the veins, restoring the Organs of Generation, removing Debility, and restoring manliness and full vigor, thus proving a perfect "Elixir of Love," removing Sterility and Barrenness in both sexes. To the young middle aged, and aged there is no greater boon than this "Elixir of Life." It gives a new lease of life, causing the weak and debilitated to have renewed strength and vigor, and the entire system to thrill with joy and pleasure.

Price—One bottle, $2; three bottles, $5. Sent by express to any address.

Our medicines are sold and recommended by all respectable druggists in every part of the civilized globe. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to deceive their customers by selling cheap and worthless compounds in order to make money. Be not deceived—ask for these Medicines and take no others. If the druggist does not keep them, write to us, and we will send them by express, carefully packed, free from observation. We will be pleased to receive letters with full statements in regard to any disease with which ladies or gentlemen are afflicted. Address all letters for medicines, pamphlets, or advice, to the sole proprietor,

Dr. W. R. MERWIN,

6 11 mwfsrp No. 37 WALKER Street, New York.

"NEEDLES'" COMPOUND. "NEEDLES'" COMPOUND. CAMPHOR. CAMPHOR. TROCHES. "TROCHES."

Essential as a compact, effective, and safe remedy for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, etc. Have a Box at hand.

Exclusive Maker,

C. H. NEEDLES,

TWELFTH AND RACE STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA.

Fifty Cents per box. One dozen to families, $5 00.

For sale by Druggists. 6 16 10trp

PERFECTION

IS RARELY ATTAINED, YET

A. B. W. BULLARD'S

IMPROVED OIL SOAP,

FOR REMOVING

Grease, Paint, Pitch, and Varnish,

From all Goods of Durable Colors, is ahead of anything yet discovered.

It leaves the Goods soft, and as perfect as when new, with no spot upon which dust can collect, as is the case with all the preparations heretofore sold for cleansing goods.

It is delicately perfumed, and entirely free from the disagreeable odor of Benzine, and all other resineus fluids.

COUNTERFEITS

Of this preparation are extant, therefore be sure and take none but that which has the autograph of A. B. W. BULLARD on the label.

Manufactured by the Proprietors,

A. B. W. BULLARD & CO.,

WORCESTER, MASS.

General Agents for Pennsylvania,

DYOTT & CO.,

No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

For sale by all Druggists. 6 25 mwf1m

HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL

CURES TETTER,

ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED

For sale by all Druggists.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT:

No. 53 South THIRD Street,

Above Chesnut.

Price 25 cents per bottle. 4 24 3m4p

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

Northwest Corner of EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.

Have just opened a new lot of French Lawns, at 25 and 31 cents a yard.

Black and white Plaid Mozambiques 25 cents a yard.

Plain color Barege, 37½ cents.

Plain color Crape Mareiz, 40 cents a yard.

Fine quality Black Alpacas.

Fine quality black all-wool Delaines.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS, VERY CHEAP

Heavy black Gros Grain Silks, $1 75 a yard.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Soft finish Jaconets, 25, 28, 31½, 40, and 50 cents

Soft finish Cambrics, very cheap.

White Swiss, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks

Shirred Muslins 87½c., $1 25, and $1 60 a yard

White Piques, very cheap.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

Best makes of Shirting Linens.

Table Linens by the yard

8-4 and 10-4 Linen Table Cloths, very cheap.

Linen Napkins, $2 38, $2 50, $2 60, and $2 75 per dozen.

Linen Towels, 25, 28, 31, 37½, and 50 cents a yard.

Best quality American Prints, warranted fast colors, 20 cents a yard.

Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.

Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.

A good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves.

Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs

Gents' Neck-ties, Shirt Fronts, and Suspenders.

Linen Fans, very cheap. Silk Fans, very cheap. French Extracts, Pomades, and Soaps, Buffalo Hair Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, etc.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

N. B.—A large assortment of Ballardvale Flannels, bought before the advance, and selling at less than sale prices. 2 4§

SHETLAND SHAWLS.

Shetland Shawls, $3 50.
Shetland Shawls, $4 00.
Shetland Shawls, $5 00.
Sea-Side Shawls, $6 00 to $10 00.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

6 26 N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

LINEN LAWNS.

100 PIECES LINEN LAWNS AT 35 CENTS.

100 PIECES ORGANDY LAWNS, AT 25 CENTS.

50 PIECES FINE WHITE PIQUE AT 65 CENTS.

300 PIECES PLAIN AND PLAID MUSLINS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

6 26 N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

CAPE MAY

ATLANTIC CITY,

AND LONG BRANCH.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,

No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,

HAVE OPENED ON THE 14TH INST.,

A new and desirable lot of

ZEPHYR NIT SHAWLS

Suitable for the Watering Places, including a splendid assortment of

WHITE GOODS.

PUCKED MUSLIN,
SHIRRED MUSLIN,
SWISS MUSLIN,
PLAID NAINSOOK,
STRIPED NAINSOOK,
CAMBRIC NAINSOOK.

6 12

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES,

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFERS AT LOW PRICES,

2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,

Including all varieties Shirred, Puffed, Tucked, Plaid, Striped, Plain and Figured MUSLINS, suitable for White Bodies and Dresses.

100 pieces PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, desirable styles for Dresses.

Cluny Valenciene and other Laces; Insertings, Edgings, Flouncings and Bands, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Collars, Sleeves, etc.

The above are offered for sale CHEAP, and in great VARIETY.

LADIES WOULD DO WELL TO EXAMINE

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTING, Oil Cloths and Window Shades.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open this morning from Auction—White Canton matting, 31 cents; Red Check Matting, 37 cents; Ingrain Carpets, 50, 62, 75, 87 cents, $1, $1 25, $1 37, $1 50; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets only $1 75; Three-ply Carpets only $2 12½; Hemp Carpets, 37 cents; Rag Carpets 62 cents; Cottage Carpets, 37 cents; Floor Oil Cloths, 62 cents; Window Shades $1 to $3; Plain Buff, Brown and Green Shading, 50 cents; Sheeting Muslins, 25 to 50 cents; Table Linens, 62 cents to $1 50; Napkins, 25 cents; Towellings, 12 cents up; Cloth Table-covers, $1 75; Mozambiques, 37 to 45 cents; Lawns, 31 cents; Plain all-wool Delaines, 50 to 62 cents; Alpacas all colors, 37 to 62 cents. Cheap Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Sts. 6 9

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET. WHITE GOODS BARGAINS.

Shirred Muslins for waists.
Marseilles for dresses.
Large Plaid and Stripe Nainsook.
French Muslin, two yards wide, 65 cents.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertions.
Swiss Edgings and Insertions.
Cambric Edgings and Insertions.
Lama and Cambric Lace Pointes.
Lama and Cambric Lace Bournous.
Sheet and Shawls, bargains. 6 20 12t

628 HOPKINS' 628

HOOP-SKIRT

Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,

Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts made, and warrante to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, also repaired. 2 4§

DRY GOODS.

CURWEN STODDART & BRO.

SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS,

TRAVELLING DRESS MATERIALS,

CLOSING OUT AT A

GREAT REDUCTION.

Our Stock which is still very large, having been bought at the auctions in New York and Philadelphia at a great sacrifice, and being desirous of effecting an ENTIRE CLOSING OUT, we are offering great inducements to buyers.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,

6 26 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

SEA-SIDE SHAWLS, $3 00.

Sea-Side Shawls, $4 00.
Sea-Side Shawls, $5 00.
Sea-Side Shawls, $6 00.
Sea-Side Shawls in great variety,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

6 26 3t Above Willow.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE INVOICE OF BLANKETS.

PRICES REDUCED

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

6 26 3t Above Willow

REDUCTION.

FRENCH CORSETS

REDUCED TO THREE DOLLARS.

WOVEN CORSETS

REDUCED TO $1 50.

Goffered and Embroidered Skirts

AT REDUCED PRICES.

THORNHILL & BURNS,

5 23 wsm24t No. 1208 CHESNUT Street.

CLOTHING.

H. T. OF F. C. F. F. F. C.

CLOTHING!

HICKS' TEMPLE OF FASHION.

Celebrated

For Fine

Fashionable

Clothing.

WILLIAM HICKS,

No. 902 MARKET Street,

5 12 2m PHILADELPHIA.

STATES UNION CLOTHING HALL,

606 MARKET Street, 606

Visitors will find a large and varied assortment of the very best READY-MADE CLOTHING at the lowest cash prices.

Suits, containing Coats, Pants, and Vest, from $12 00.

Dusters, $2 25.

Pants from $3 00 and higher.

Come and convince yourselves. 5 31 3m

$35 TO $45 FOR A SUIT OF BLACK OR fancy colored cloth; army and navy clothing, &c., in style unsurpassed.

4 7 mrp PARK, No. 18 NINTH St., above Chesnut.

REFRIGERATORS.

SCHOOLEY'S

NEW PATENT SELF-VENTILATING

AMERICAN

REFRIGERATOR,

PATENTED JANUARY 5, 1864,

Is the best and only perfect Self-Ventilating Preserver in the world; and will keep such articles as Vegetables, Fruits, Meats, Game, Fish, Milk, Eggs, etc etc.,

LONGER, DRIER AND COLDER,

WITH LESS ICE,

Than any other Refrigerator now in use!

E. S. FARSON & CO.,

6 20 1m Nos. 222 and 224 DOCK Street.

REFRIGERATORS

PRICE $5 00, AND UPWARDS.

2000 REGRIGERATORS ICE CHESTS, AND WATER COOLERS just finished, comprising the largest and best assortment in the city which will be sold wholesale and retail,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

A. ANDERSON,

6 8 1m*p No. 136 DOCK Street, below Second.

GEO. A. COOKE'S

COAL EMPORIUM

1314 WASHINGTON AV.

IN ORDER TO SAVE MONEY AND GET AN article that nearly every one is rushing for, buy PRESTON COAL, at $6 75 per ton, Egg and Stove size; also the genuine Eagle Vein Coal at same price; and a very fine quality of Lehigh at $7 50 per ton for Egg and Stove delivered to all parts of the city, free of slate and dirt. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street. 5 24

1341 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 1341 SOUTH Street, below Broad. 6 6 6m